

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

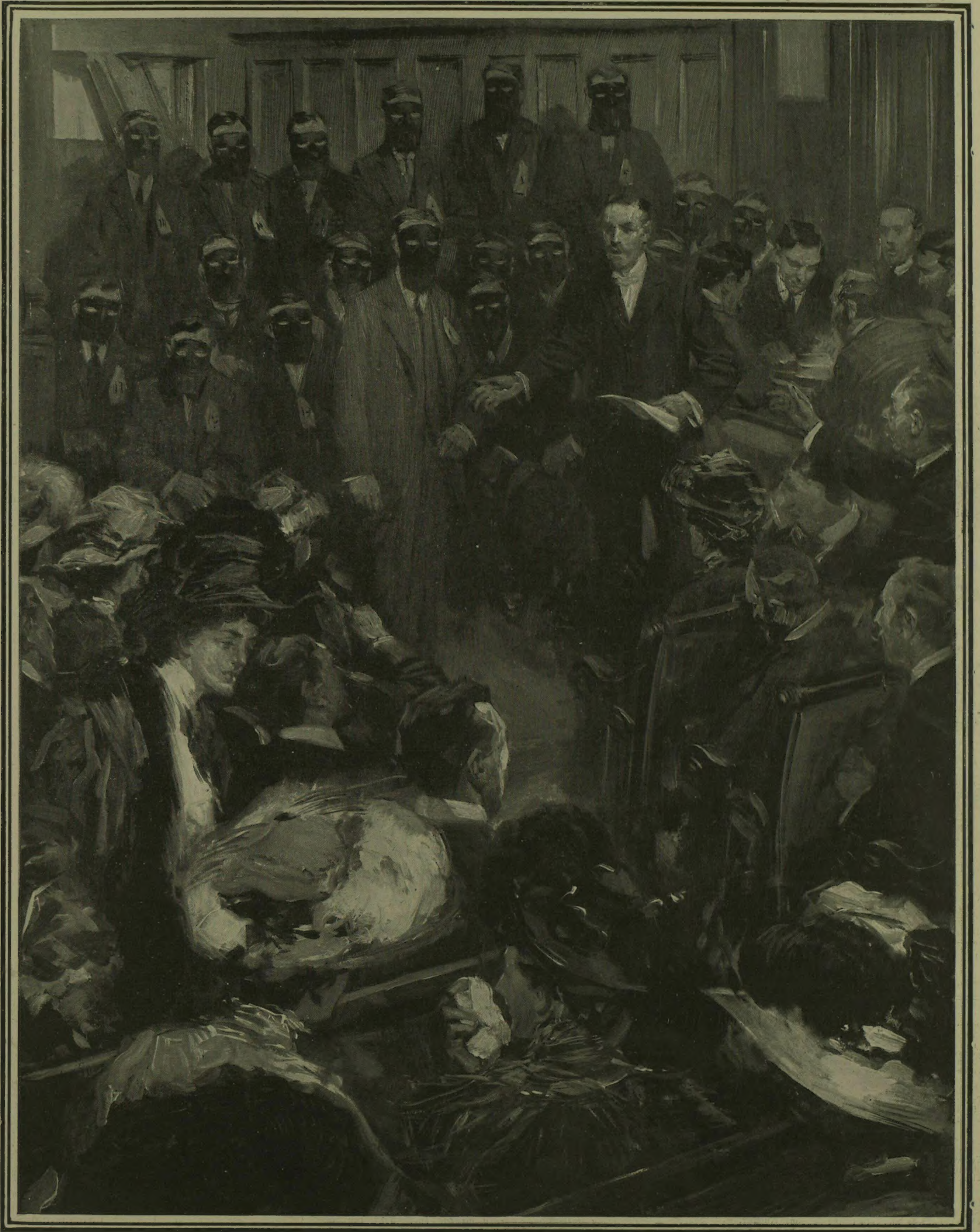
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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

With Special Supplement: The Aeronaut as Map-Maker. SIXPENCE.

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SELLING MASKED UNEMPLOYED BY AUCTION: LIVING LOTS UNDER THE HAMMER.

The scene illustrated is almost fully described by the headlines of a column in the "New York World": "Thirty-Five Men Offered at Sale in Church to Highest Bidder. All Masked and Numbered—Twelve Get Places, and Rest are Relieved by a Subscription. Nearly All Young and of Good Physique. The Only Terms They Asked were a Guarantee of Food and Shelter." For the rest, it may be said that the auction took place in the Park-side Presbyterian Church, Flatbush Avenue and Lenox Road, Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. Theodore O'Loughlin and the Rev. John O. Long, pastor of the church. With regard to the prices fetched, it should be noted that "Lot No. 10," for instance, was knocked down for ten dollars and three loaves of bread a week, to drive a baker's cart. This "lot" was a man of twenty-four, with seven young children and a crippled father dependent on him. He had been out of work for eight months.—[DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.]

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PARLIAMENT.

THE Army Estimates, submitted by Mr. Haldane with his usual promptitude, and explained with characteristic fulness, led to eager controversies during the past week in the House of Commons. "The right honourable gentleman smiles," said Mr. Arnold-Forster, as he glanced at the War Minister; "I sometimes wish he would answer instead of smiling." Mr. Haldane's imperturbability was really as remarkable as his endurance and energy. He stood by his policy and his friends, repeated his thanks to the newspapers and employers who had assisted him to obtain Territorial recruits, and claimed that recent events had shown that the nation was perfectly capable of taking care of itself under a Voluntary system. The "boom," as he said, had brought the Territorial force to over 240,000 officers and men. Attacks on his deeds by Unionists left him unmoved. He folded his arms and smiled as he faced the assailants. Irritation was shown by him only when he was badgered by Radical and Labour members as to his approval of the action of the insurance company which made it a condition of employment that men joining their staff should enlist in the Territorials. Mr. Haldane pleaded that he gave this approval when the new force was in difficulties and that such action was now unnecessary. This did not satisfy his Radical and Labour critics, but he refused to retract his words or to admit any error. Several Unionists who spoke from a different point of view expressed suspicion of compulsion by employers. If there was to be compulsion, they contended, it ought to be exercised by the State. Radicals saw no virtue in "if." They were against any form of compulsion. Both on the question of the modern methods of recruiting and on the question of economy they showed considerable dissatisfaction with the Government. Meantime, the keen controversy on the ordering of foreign granite for Rosyth has been continued by means of question and answer, and has developed into a daily controversy on Tariff Reform. The Daylight Saving Bill, on which heated arguments have taken the place of jokes, has been read again the second time and sent, like last year's measure, to a Select Committee. It has found a personal friend in Mr. Churchill, although the Government is neutral.

BETWIXT THE DARK AND THE DAYLIGHT.

OWING to the fact that the Daylight Saving Bill is a subject that lends itself admirably to witticisms and humorous illustrations, there has been a tendency hitherto not to treat it with the serious consideration which it really deserves. But now that it has passed its Second Reading in the House of Commons, with a substantial majority in proportion to the number of members present, the public is beginning to recognise that many of the objections to the proposal are frivolous and superficial, and that it really rests on a sound basis of common-sense. At the same time, there are certain classes of the community who, owing to the circumstances of their occupations, may have a genuine grievance against the provisions of the Bill, and for that reason it was well to refer it once more to a Select Committee, so that any such particular grievances may be voiced and removed. For ordinary purposes, it is difficult to see how, after the first day, the suggested change could make any difference or be a hardship to anyone, provided all clocks were simultaneously altered. Everything would be moved one hour earlier; but, *relatively*, the times at which the events of the day take place would remain the same. As it is, we are slaves to an arbitrary convention; we refuse to shake off the chains in which we have bound ourselves; we are Matthew Arnold's Philistines with our "faith in machinery," missing the most glorious hours of daylight from petty considerations of clockwork.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE HEAD OF THE FIRM." AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

SO interesting a play is that which Mr. Leslie Faber has adapted from the Danish of Hjalmar Bergström and presented at the Vaudeville Theatre under the title of "The Head of the Firm" that it seems a pity the translator did not handle it rather differently. By transferring the action to England and yet maintaining the Danish characterisation, Mr. Faber has introduced into the piece an atmosphere of unreality, for he makes obviously foreign types masquerade as English. This apart, he may be congratulated on his enterprise. The play is one which deals boldly with the problem of capital and labour, and there is strong drama in the conflict it develops between the emotional Socialism of our day and the keen business instinct of a man possessed with a genius for trade organisation. The idealists of the story are the son and wife of a rich ironworks proprietor, the son a lad who has suddenly become alive to the existence of social inequalities, and is full of a generous but helpless enthusiasm for reform; the mother a hysterical woman whose sympathy with the poor brings her into constant friction with her husband. Over against this pair stands one of Nature's supermen, the Jew manager of the works, who proposes to make them the centre of a big "combine," and is regarded by the young Socialist and his mother as an enemy to be destroyed. The play does really handle a question of the hour in a fashion that is vigorous and vital; and well interpreted as it is by Mr. Faber himself as the Jewish autocrat, Miss Henrietta Watson as the neurotic mother, Mr. Harcourt Williams as the sentimental visionary, and Miss Ethelwyn Jones as an ingénue with some pretty love-scenes, it deserves something better than a mere success of esteem.

MR. GALSWORTHY'S "STRIFE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Another play concerned with a strike! But in Mr. Galsworthy's piece we get closer down to the stark facts, to the human equation, involved in such a conflict of labour and capital; and so "Strife" proves far finer, bigger, more vital work than "The Head of the Firm." Herr Bergström uses his workmen as mere background, confines his battle of ideas to folk of the employer class, and deals, as it were, with a family affair. Mr. Galsworthy adopts more all-round methods. He takes us into a board-meeting, and suggests what hesitations and disagreements a bold front of the directors may conceal. He, too, shows us a parent's authority defied by a son inoculated with Socialist doctrine; but we see also the motives of individual directors. We watch one man's strength of purpose overriding for awhile his colleagues' timidity or scruples, and we behold at last the autocrat outvoted by his son, and confessing failure by resignation. The playwright states the case for the employers fairly and squarely. But he does not stop there. He carries us into the labourers' homes, and pictures wives starving, and even dying, while the men hold out. He takes us to a conference of strikers and reveals the lack of solidarity and purpose of such a crowd. One man is the heart and soul of the labour cause, as one man has been the animating force of the directors. The play represents what is virtually a battle between the two, and the workman, David Roberts, wins, but it is at the price of his wife's life. Her death is the final argument with the directors for conciliation. When we last see Roberts, he is laughing hysterically at the overthrow of his great antagonist. Mr. Galsworthy has no brief for either party; he holds the scales even. But for all its impartiality, his play is full of a throbbing, tense humanity. His situations cut like a knife at one's very heart-strings. Audiences must not expect any love-interest; any there is, and it is of the slightest, turns on the strike. No; this is a drama of labour versus capital, and no more; but how incisive, how strong! Curiously enough, one scene of tremendous momentum, the workmen's open-air meeting, tails off at the end; Mr. Granville Barker, whose management of his stage-crowd is as wonderful here as ever, for once gets a wrong curtain. But otherwise this play, so grim yet so exciting, obtains perfect representation; Mr. McKinnel, as the dour director-in-chief, and Mr. Fisher White as the explosive Welsh Labour leader, heading a cast which could not well be bettered. But the play's the thing, and painful though its realism may be to those who seek fairy-tales in the theatre, "Strife" must rank as one of the most strenuous and remarkable dramas of modern times.

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS." AT THE LYRIC.

Not all the discomforts of sleet and slush on the very worst night of a week of misery could chill the enthusiasm of Mr. Lewis Waller's devotees over his revival of "The Three Musketeers." Indeed, if first-night ardour can be taken as any indication of the probable length of a play's run, then Mr. Hamilton's adaptation of the famous story of Dumas ought to go as well to-day as it did ten years ago. Not that Mr. Hamilton ever got much more than the shell of the romance on to the stage—Athos, Porthos, and Aramis being little more than lay figures in his version, the love-story of Buckingham and the Queen seeming more than ever episodic, and Miladi becoming the mere she-villain of melodrama. Still, there are the costumes and the trappings and the sword-play of romantic drama here, there is that great speech of D'Artagnan's in which he is made to describe with such fiery eloquence the adventures of his journey; and there is Mr. Waller to lend the picturesqueness of his physique, the gallantry of his bearing, and the resonance of his diction to the rôle of the hero. With these attractions the popular actor's admirers are well content, especially as he is backed up by supporters who, in the persons of Messrs. Bassett Roe, Herbert Jarman, and Shiel Barry as the inseparable trio, Miss Evelyn D'Alroy as the Queen, Mr. Vincent Clive as Buckingham, Mr. A. E. George as Richelieu, and Miss Madge Titheradge as Gabrielle de Chalus, try hard to put some sort of vitality into the characters they represent.

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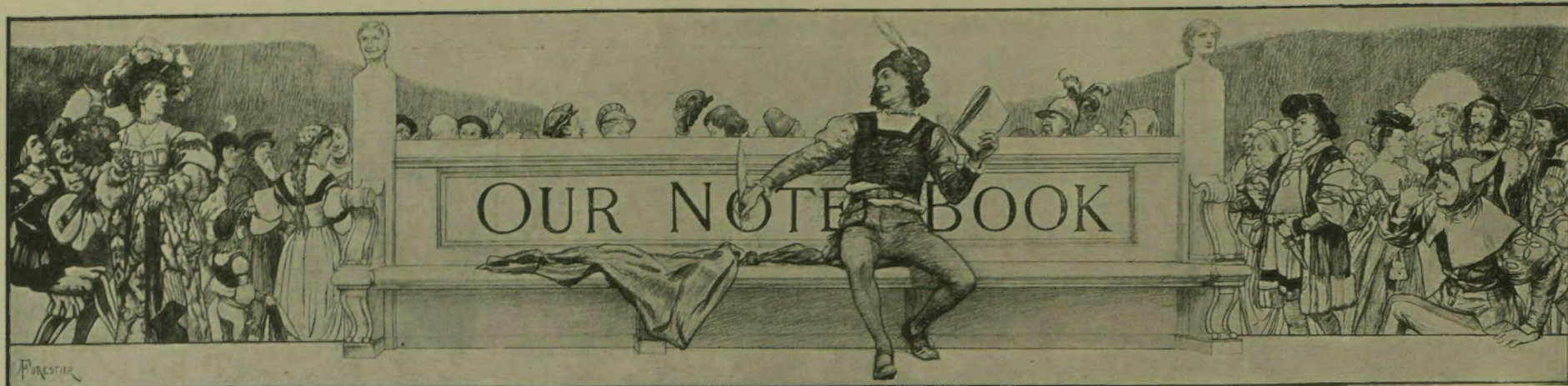
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THE DAYLIGHT-SAVING BILL: MR. WILLIAM WILLETT, ORIGINATOR OF THE SCHEME, AND SOME OF ITS CHIEF OPPONENTS AND SUPPORTERS.

The Daylight-Saving Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Friday of last week. The scheme originated with Mr. William Willett, and has aroused a good deal of controversy. It is proposed that, by Act of Parliament, the clock shall be advanced one hour on the third Sunday in April of each year, and retarded an hour on the third Sunday in September of each year. By this method, it is calculated that 210 hours of daylight that are now, to all intents and purposes, wasted would be saved; and with this saving would come another saving of some two-and-a-half million pounds on artificial light. The Bill was drafted by Mr. R. Pearce, M.P., and the second reading was moved by Mr. T. W. Dobson. One hundred and thirty voted for the second reading; ninety-four against. With regard to our portraits, it should be noted that Sir W. H. M. Christie, Dr. H. R. Mill, Mr. R. D. Holt, and Mr. G. L. Courthope are the chief opponents of the Bill; the other gentlemen whose portraits are given support it. The diagrams given at the top of the page, which are reproduced by courtesy of the "Daily Mail," show the hours of darkness and daylight and normal sleep on April 18, and what they would be under the Daylight Saving Bill.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE just been reading with great interest a book which appeared some considerable time ago: "The Shakespeare Problem Re-Stated," by Mr. G. G. Greenwood. It was published by John Lane, and contains a cautious but convinced plea for the Baconian theory. I cannot say that it has done anything towards converting me on the point, but the appearance of so scholarly and responsible a writer as Mr. Greenwood in support of that thesis is certainly a matter very different from the mere floundering hobbies of a few half-educated Americans. Hitherto the ordinary public (to which I am proud to belong) has regarded the Bacon-Shakespeare theory as a fad; and the ordinary public has been right, as it often is. The Bacon-Shakespeare theory would still be a fad, even if it should turn out to be true. It would have had a certain lop-sided and unwholesome character, which is only covered by that word. It may be hard to define a fad, as it is hard to define a cad; and sensible people do not define them—they avoid them. One mark by which popular instinct detects a fad is this: unnatural *seriousness* about a small matter. If Bacon did write Shakespeare, it is not worth all that fuss. Of two disputants on such a subject I should tend to trust the one who seemed to care least about it.

But there is a second and stronger mark of a real fad, and it is this: the tendency to concentrate on a *topic* rather than a *truth*. The faddist will use many and mad arguments; he will advance many and mad conclusions; but they will all be about his subject, his problem, his period. Suppose a man comes to me and says—"The letters of the alphabet are the initials of the first twenty-six Kings of England, counting Harold." I investigate his proof, and find that it is rather too ingenious to be satisfactory: things have to be twisted and dove-tailed with such desperate neatness to fit it. I find (for instance) that you have to call Harold 'Arold, so that he may begin with A. I find that William the Conqueror begins with B, if you call him Billy. I find that if Rufus is freely translated "Carrots" he can be made to begin with C; and so on. I lose faith in this method; I occupy myself with other matters; I do not meet the man for a year. When I do meet him he says, "Are you aware that the letters of the alphabet are the initials of the twenty-six sacred mountains of mankind—Atlas, Bunker's Hill, Calvary, Denmark Hill, etc.?" Or he says, "The alphabet follows the initials of the chief possessions of the British Empire—Australia, Birmingham, Canada, Dakota (which is ours in blood and tongue), Ecuador (which we ought to have), France (which we once conquered), Germany (which we shall conquer soon), etc., etc., etc." If the man went on like this, I should open my eyes, and a light would slowly dawn on my mind. I should say, "Oh, I see; you are mad on the alphabet." Any one extraordinary discovery about the alphabet might possibly be true; but it is impossible that five should be true; and it is not likely that the man who found the four false ones would find the one true one. The popular instinct, in short, smells insanity and error wherever there is an attitude towards some matter which evidently expects the sensational and the marvellous. And it is impossible to deny that there has been such an attitude towards the Baconian problem. It might conceivably be true that a cryptogram was concealed in the works of Shakespeare announcing another authorship. Such a thing is enormously

improbable *a priori*; as improbable as that there is a Huxley cryptogram in "Vanity Fair," and that authorship by Matthew Arnold is somewhere coyly confessed in "Our Mutual Friend." More improbable; because to anyone who has the sense of literary individuality, Bacon and Shakespeare were more unlike each other than Dickens and Matthew Arnold. But though it would be an astounding fact; it might be a fact. There might be a Bacon-Shakespeare cryptogram. But there have been about five. And when there are five, the ordinary man begins to ask, "Why should there be any at all? These people are simply mad on finding Bacon cryptograms somehow."

It is quite plain that this mark of mania attaches to the Bacon-Shakespeare fad. Many Baconians are not content to maintain that Bacon wrote Shakespeare; they maintain that he also wrote the works of Spenser, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Lyly, and the rest. I once met a man who added to this modest list the works of Cervantes and Montaigne, which Bacon cunningly translated into exquisite Spanish and French. In short, the brilliancy of the Elizabethan era is a mistake; there was only one brilliant man, and he was even more industrious than brilliant. Also, I once read a Baconian book which said that Lord Verulam was a legitimate son of Queen Elizabeth and heir to the throne of England. If any one fails to smell the air of Bedlam after that, I fear he must already be too much inured to that atmosphere.

I should say, therefore, that it would require a very considerable force of proof to shunt off the mind the accumulated impression that the thing belongs to the world of the cheap creeds and crazes. Nor has Mr. Greenwood, with all his learning and ability, succeeded in shunting it off mine. For one thing, Mr. Greenwood, whom I know to be a very good Radical, is forced to adopt a line of logic which I can only, with all respect for him, call snobbish. He has to prove that no person so ignorant and obscure as the Stratford player could have risen to Shakespeare's heights of philosophy or worldly wisdom. He actually begins by explaining that Stratford was very dirty in Shakespeare's time; that it was not a meet nurse for a poetic child; that there were muck-heaps all along the street. An extraordinary argument; as if any boy ever born would have enjoyed the sky and the birds less because of muck-heaps. Shakespeare might perfectly well have made up the "Midsummer Night's Dream" sitting on top of a muck-heap. Again, he has gravely to explain that Shakespeare's mother was not really a charming lady, but was often engaged in "the homeliest of rustic employments." As if it mattered whether she was a lady; or as if a lady might not indulge in rustic employments! Poor Mr. Greenwood's doctrine drives him on further and further, against what I am sure are his real democratic instincts. He has to try and prove that there never were really any geniuses who arose out of ignorance and poverty. In short, he desires, on the most exclusive social grounds, to transfer Shakespeare's glory to Lord Verulam, just as, for all I know, some future critics may desire to transfer Burns's glory to Lord Eldon. He declares that no genius could possibly have picked up all that Shakespeare picked up about law and literature. On that I would take a very plain position. I say that not only could a genius have picked

it up, but a man who was not a genius could have picked it up if he knocked about in loose literary society. I myself, for instance, know enough to talk fairly convincingly upon twenty subjects that I have never studied in any academy: the theology of the schoolmen or the economics of the Socialists, the poetry of Heine or the theory of Rousseau. But I am not a genius; I am a journalist. So was Shakespeare a journalist, as well as a genius: he was a Fleet Street sort of man. And when the Baconians say, "How could he have known this or that detail in law or hunting?" I answer that it is exactly one or two details of horse-racing or gunnery that I do know. I forget where I heard them; and so did Shakespeare.



Photo, Brown Brothers.

THE HOSTESS OF THE AMERICAN NATION: MRS. W. H. TAFT, MR. TAFT, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THEIR FAMILY.

Mrs. W. H. Taft, the wife of the new President of the United States, is a woman of ideas and magnetic personality, who bids fair to effect something like a revolution in American Society during her husband's tenure of office. Hitherto the wives of Presidents have remained in the background, and devoted themselves to domestic affairs; but Mrs. Taft holds that the mistress of the White House should be "the hostess of the nation," and she has already asserted herself as a public personage by riding side by side with her husband, after his inauguration, in the procession from the Capitol to the White House. This innovation is probably the beginning of a new era in American life, for Mrs. Taft's aim is to transfer the social centre from New York to Washington. Her ambition is also to reform American Society, remove the grounds for the charge that it is "a mere aristocracy of dollars," and discountenance divorce.

A third mark of the fad is its infinite expansiveness. Imperialism, for instance, is a fad. Faddism has no sense of the shape and natural limits of its own original idea; its tendency is to eat up the whole universe. Thus you will always find that millennarians and expounders of Revelation, when they think that one phrase in St. John refers to Napoleon, always become wilder and wilder in their inverted Bonapartism. They read the whole Bible by that text; till at last it seems as if the Hebrew prophets had been reprehensibly negligent of Hebrew and other human affairs in their morbid concentration on the career of a Corsican officer of artillery. So those who begin by suspecting a conspiracy among their enemies generally end by suspecting also a conspiracy among their friends.

NEWS—HOME, COLONIAL, FOREIGN.

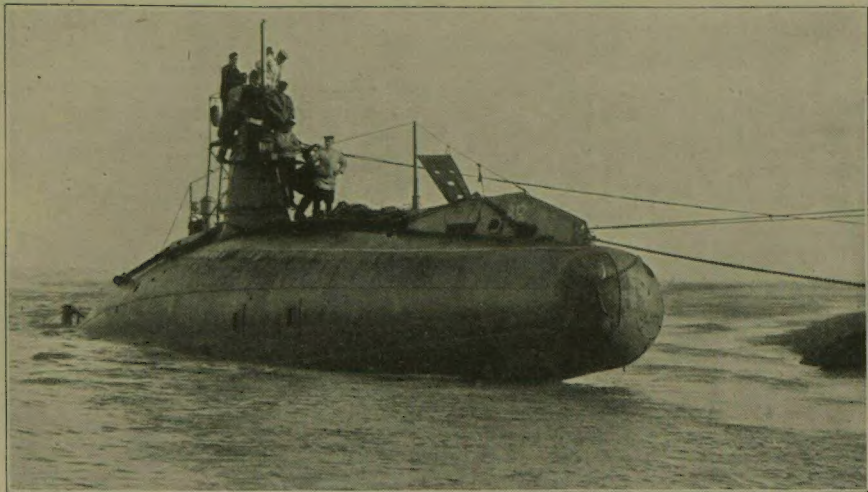


Photo. Critch.

A FISH OUT OF WATER: THE SUBMARINE "A 12" ASHORE IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR ON MONDAY LAST.

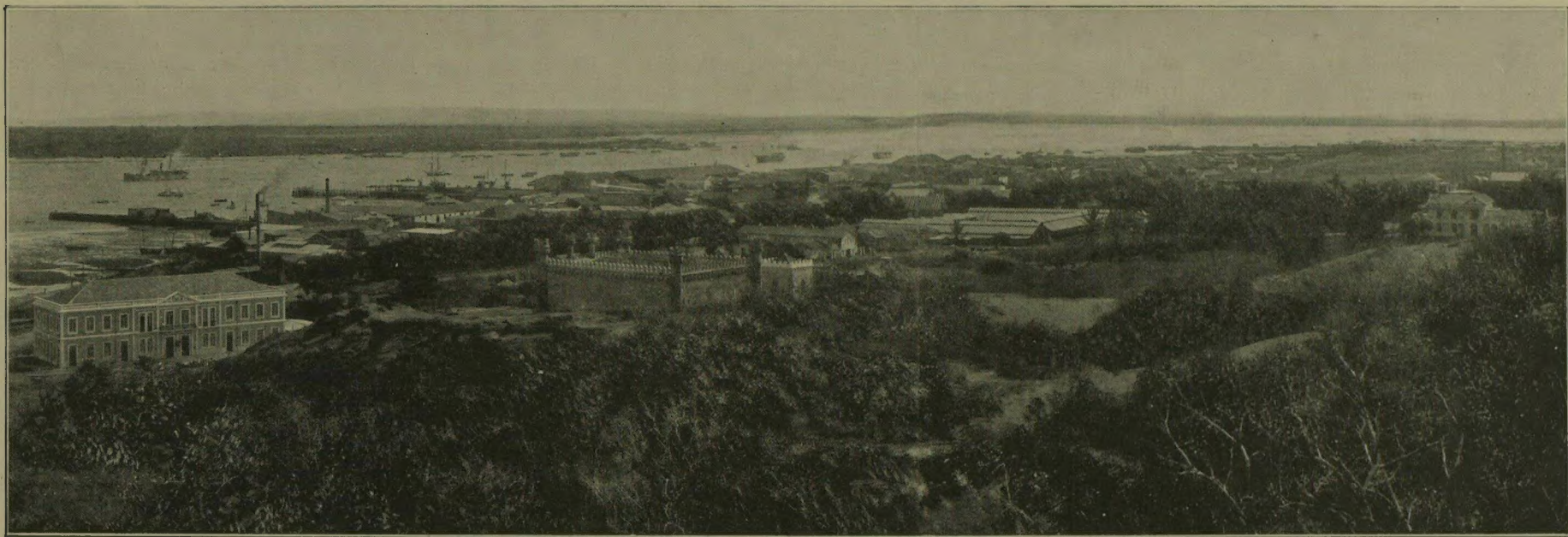
The vessel went ashore while entering Portsmouth Harbour, after having carried out exercises in the Solent on Monday afternoon. She remained fast for some hours, but was floated off during the night, apparently without any serious injury.



Photo. Graham, Ellery.

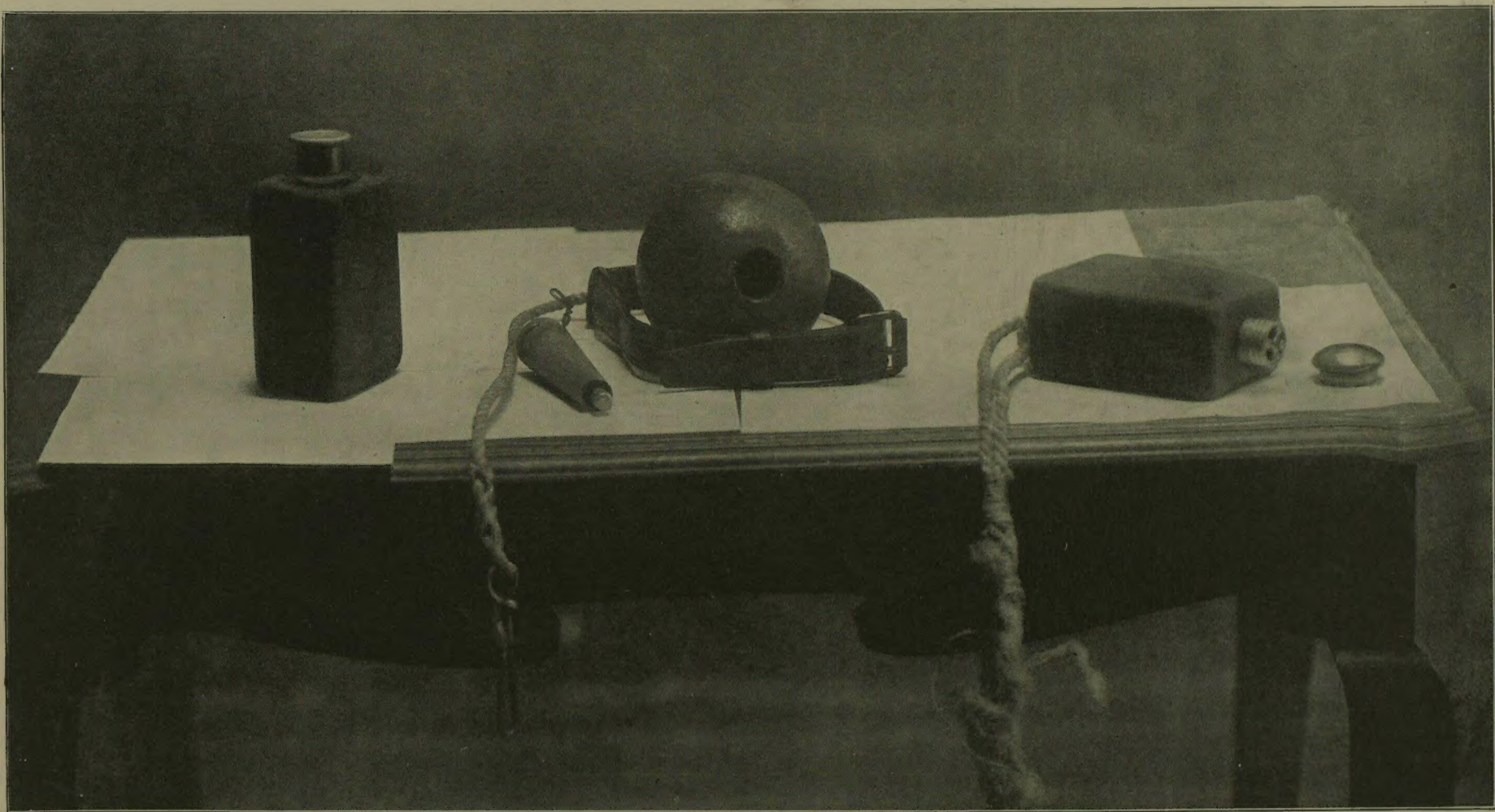
GUARDED BY THE COSSACK WHO SLEEPS BEFORE HER DOOR: THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA DRIVING TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Dowager Empress arrived in London on a visit to the Queen on Monday. One of the most interesting figures of her entourage is a Cossack. It is the custom in Russia for a Cossack to sleep outside the bedroom door of each member of the Imperial family.



REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CEDED TO THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT BY PORTUGAL: LORENZO MARQUES AND DELAGOA BAY.

It is reported, although at the moment it is impossible to say with how much truth, that Lorenzo Marques, the port township of Delagoa Bay, has been ceded to the Transvaal Government by the Portuguese authorities. The agreement, according to the "Natal Mercury," provides that the Lorenzo Marques Railway and Port be taken over by the British as part of the Union railway system, and provides also that Delagoa Bay shall receive not less than one half of the Transvaal import trade. At present, such an alteration of affairs is denied; and some, at all events, believe that if any agreement exists it relates merely to some local arrangement which will facilitate the working of the lines.



THE BOMB AS A MILITARY WEAPON: BOMBS THAT WILL BE USED IF SERVIA GOES TO WAR.

When Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina, a number of men of those provinces, as well as some of Dalmatia and Macedonia, decided to throw in their lot with Servia, and formed legions, each under a different name. The strongest of these is the Legion of Death, to which 5000 well-armed men belong. This legion has twenty divisions, and in each division are one or two men trained to throw bombs. The members of the Legion are volunteers, and each has taken an oath to succeed or die. Some of the types of bombs used are here shown. On the left is a pocket bomb. Immediately the screw-cap of this is taken off, the mechanism begins to work, and in a minute the bomb explodes. In the centre is a bomb weighing rather under three pounds. This bursts into eighty pieces. On the left of it is the plug, the withdrawal of which causes the firing of the bomb. The bomb is attached to the forearm by means of the strap. On the right is a bomb that is much the same as the one on the left; but the mechanism is set at work in this case, not by the unscrewing of the cap, but by the pulling of the cord.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS



Photo. Moffat.
MR. ARTHUR DEWAR, M.P., K.C.,
New Solicitor-General for Scotland.

AMONG the recent promotions at the top of the legal tree in Scotland, the post of Solicitor-General for Scotland, left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Alexander Ure to be Lord Advocate, has been awarded to Mr. Arthur Dewar, M.P. Mr. Dewar is the fourth son of the late Mr. John Dewar, head of the famous firm of whisky-distillers, and younger brother of Sir John Dewar, the present chairman of the firm. Mr. Arthur Dewar was returned at the last election as a Liberal for South Edinburgh, which constituency he has previously represented, in 1899-1900. He has practised at the Scottish Bar since 1885.

Bye-elections often have a way of going "agin the Government" on principle, like a certain rustic voter, but this was not the case in the Border Burghs, which returned Sir John Barran to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr.

Thomas Shaw as Lord of Appeal. Sir John was born in 1872, and succeeded his grandfather, who was Mayor and M.P. for Leeds, in the baronetcy four years ago. He was educated at Winchester and Trinity, Cambridge, and is now managing director of Messrs. John Barran and Sons, clothing manufacturers, of Leeds.

Sir Thomas Holland, who is retiring from his position as Director of the Geological Survey of India, in order to become Chairman of the Geological Institute of

Manchester, has occupied the former post for the last six years. He was born in 1868, and has had a distinguished scientific career. He joined the Indian Service in 1890, and has held various important appointments, including those of President of the Mining and Geological Institute of India and Chairman of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. In coming to Manchester he will not find the surroundings unfamiliar, for he became a Fellow of Owens College in 1889.

Report has it that Rear-Admiral Alan Gifford Tate will succeed Vice-Admiral Charles Grey Robinson, who is retiring, as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. This important post, which is usually given to an officer of high organising ability, has been held by many distinguished men, including Sir John Fisher, and is a recognised step in the higher naval promotions. Rear-Admiral Tate, who was born in 1853, has seen forty-two years' service, during which he has won a high reputation for efficiency.

Motorists will regret to hear the news of the death of M. Léon Théry, the famous French automobilist, who won the Gordon-Bennett Cup two years running, in 1904 and 1905. M. Théry, who was only thirty, had been ill some months, and died in Paris on Monday last. In 1904 the race was run on German ground, and M. Théry won for France on a Richard Brasier car. On the second occasion the course was the very dangerous one among the Auvergne hills, which has four hundred turnings, half of them at right angles. M. Théry made the four rounds in just over seven-and-a-half hours.

On this page we give the first photograph which has been taken of the little Princess Ileana, the two-months-old daughter of the Crown Princess of Roumania, who is carrying the baby in her arms. The Crown Princess herself, who was

Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born in 1875, and was married to Prince Ferdinand in 1893. She has



Photo. Russell.
THE LATE JUDGE BOMPAS, K.C.,
Son of the Original of "Serjeant Buzfuz."

the reputation of being one of the most photographed of royalties, and her

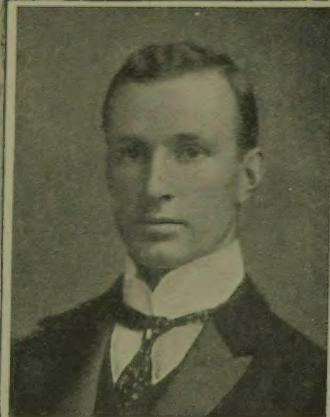


Photo. Russell.
SIR J. N. BARRAN, Bt., M.P.,
New Liberal Member for the Border Burghs.

for its elaborate decoration, somewhat resembling the Hall of Song scene in "Tannhäuser."

His Honour Judge Bompas has not survived long to enjoy his "retired leisure," for it was only last December that we chronicled his resignation as County Court Judge of the Bradford Circuit. He had, however, passed the Psalmist's term of three score years and ten by two or three years, and he had sat on the Bench for twelve years before his retirement. As we mentioned in our previous reference to his career, his father, Charles Carpenter Bompas, Serjeant-at-Law, was the original of the famous Dickens character, Serjeant Buzfuz in "Pickwick."

Sir Melvill Beachcroft, who has just been elected as the new Chairman of the London County Council, was the nominee of the Municipal Reform Party. He has been closely associated with the L.C.C. since its inception, and has been very active for many years in promoting the better government of London. He represented North Paddington on the first Council, and was elected for South Paddington in 1907. He was first Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, and was re-elected to that position also in 1907. Sir Melvill is a solicitor by profession, having acted for Christ's Hospital since 1873, and is a member of the Court of the Clothworkers' Company.

Dr. Peter Horrocks, who has just died at the age of fifty-six, was senior obstetric physician at Guy's Hospital, and an examiner in medicine at the Universities of London, Leeds, and Liverpool. He was a Lancashire man by birth, and part of his education was obtained at Owens College, Manchester. In 1894 he had a thrilling escape in an Alpine accident on the Zinal Rothhorn. He was climbing with two guides, when one of them slipped, and Dr. Horrocks found himself suspended over a precipice 2000 feet deep. He managed to regain a foothold, but the rope had broken, and one of the guides had been hurled into the abyss.

The Troglodytes One of the strangest of capital cities is that of the Troglodytes, or Matmatas, the cave-dwellers of Tunisia. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and the principle of its architecture is to dig into the earth rather than to build upon it. These Troglodytes are to be found between the town of Gabes, on the Tunisian coast, and the sand-hills of the Sahara. The country is a high, rocky plateau, barren, sun-baked, and swept by the simoom. When a Matmati wants a new dwelling, he chooses his spot, traces a circle, and then digs until he has reached the desired depth, which varies according to the number of storeys he requires. The rooms consist of caves hollowed out in the sides of the circular pit, the bottom of which forms the patio, or courtyard, which is the usual feature of a Moorish house. Besides the rooms, a passage is also dug, communicating with the outside world, and a door is made at the outer end. The soil, which is a kind of malleable clay, is easily cut, and

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo. F. Mandy, Bucharest.
THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA, WITH HER
TWO-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER.

daughter is beginning early to follow in her steps. Princess Marie is niece to



Photo. Topical.
THE LATE M. LÉON THÉRY,
Winner of the Gordon-Bennett Cup in 1904
and 1905.

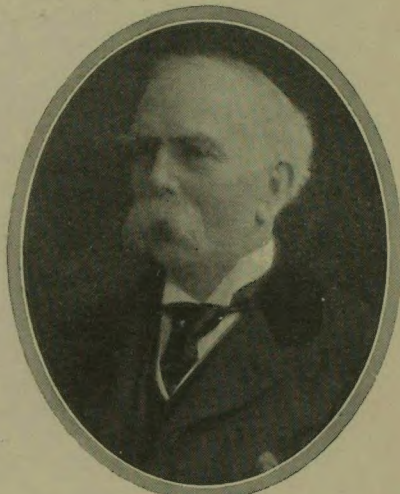


Photo. Lafayette.
SIR R. MELVILL BEACHCROFT,
New Chairman of the London County
Council.

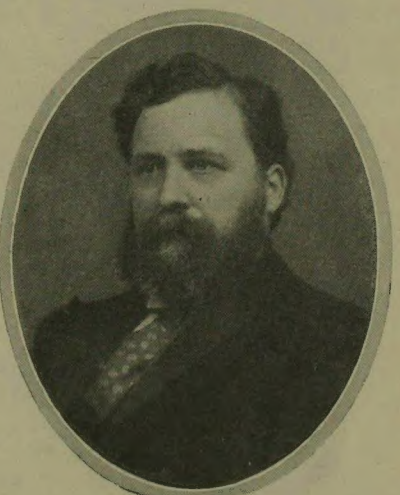


Photo. Ferriard.
THE LATE DR. PETER HORROCKS,
Senior Obstetric Physician at Guy's
Hospital.



Photo. Bourne and Shephers.
SIR THOMAS HENRY HOLLAND, K.C.I.E.,
New Chairman of the Geological Institute of
Manchester.



Photo. Russell.
REAR-ADMIRAL A. G. TATE,
Mentioned as New Superintendent of
Portsmouth Dockyard.

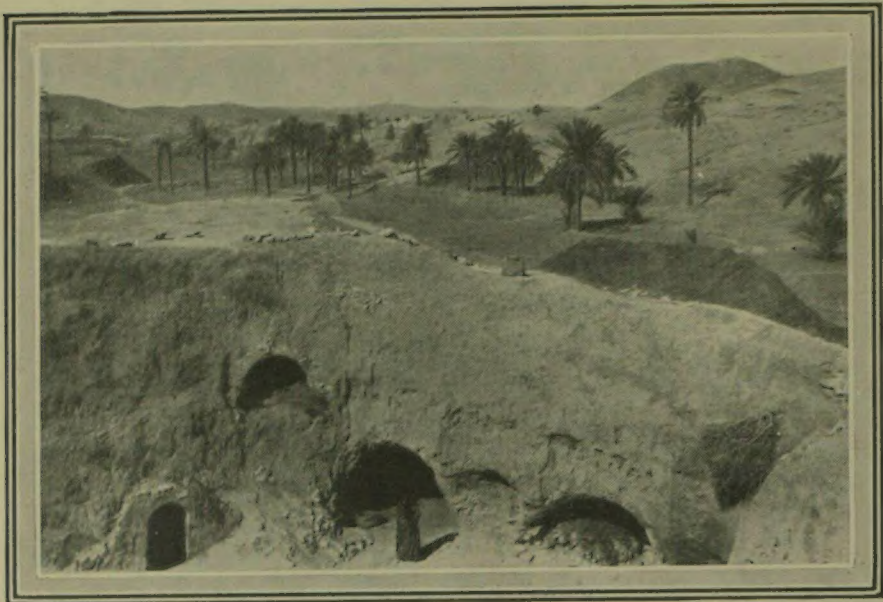
OF THE FOUR HUNDRED: MILLIONAIRES' DAUGHTERS AT PLAY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMPSON.

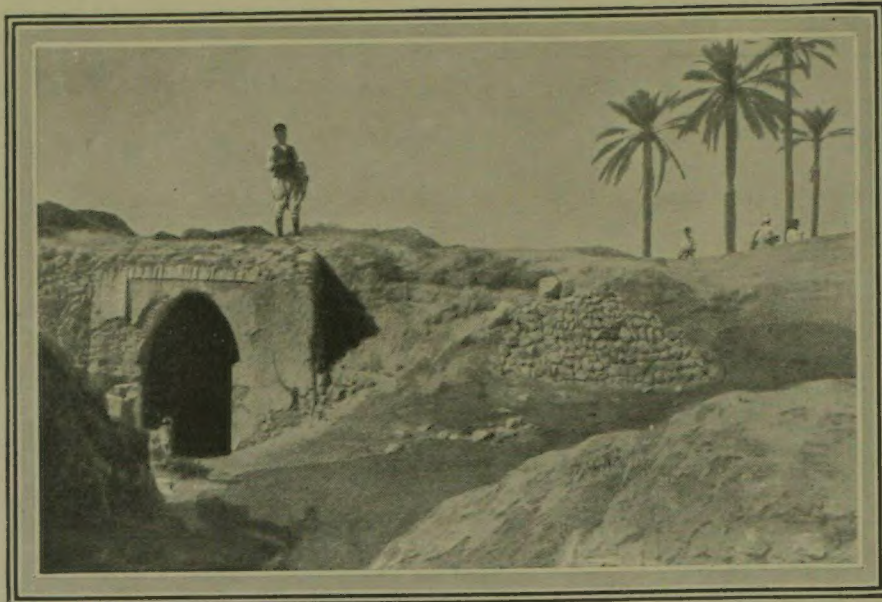


AN INDOOR VARIATION OF HOCKEY AS A GAME FOR GIRLS: YOUNG AMERICANS IN A FAMOUS SCHOOL NEAR NEW YORK.

The school is attended by the daughters of many wealthy Americans—girls of such families as the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Rockefellers, and the Harrimans. The majority of the girls are good athletes. It will be noticed that no men are allowed to watch the sport.



THE MOLES AMONG MEN: THE UNDERGROUND PATIO OF THE HOUSE OF A TROGLODYTE OF TUNIS.



THE MOLES AMONG MEN: THE ENTRANCE TO THE FINEST TROGLODYTE DWELLING IN TUNIS: THE DOORWAY OF THE SHEIK'S HOUSE.

lends itself well to excavation, the roof of each room requiring no support as long as it is arched. These underground dwellings are not at all damp, and very cheap, their chief drawback being lack of light, which can only penetrate the caves through their entrances.

Our Supplement. We give as our Supplement to the present issue a series of remarkable photographs of places on the earth taken from balloons in mid-air. These photographs illustrate the chief practical use to which flying-machines and dirigible balloons, in their present state of development, can be put—namely, to obtain accurate maps and plans of towns and stretches of country. Such photographs might be of great value for military purposes, for, as the Alpine illustrations show, they give a very clear panoramic view of the "lie of the land," showing the position of roads, lakes, valleys, mountains, etc. The other aerial photographs reproduced include views of Washington (unfortunately Mr. Taft's inauguration was not then in progress), the town of Gravelines, and various parts of Paris.

Dramatic Art in Java.

Now that marionettes are coming into fashion again, it is interesting to study an Oriental counterpart of this type of dramatic entertainment, as practised by the natives of Java. Our illustrations on another page show their three different methods of theatrical representation, in one of which the actors are living people, but do not speak, while in the other two the parts are played by puppets, which in one case are a kind of doll and in another are flat figures cut out in leather and projected on a shadow screen. In the plays known as the "Topeng," the plot is invariably drawn from the adventures of Panji, the favourite hero of Javan legend. The manager reads the speeches, and the players express their emotions by gestures, as in a ballet, or as Mr. Rutland Barrington interprets by changes of facial expression a song which someone else is singing. The subjects of the Javan plays performed by puppets, and known as the "Wayang" and "Wayang Klitik," are drawn from Javan and Hindu history.

A Gigantic Testing-Machine.

(See illustration on "Science" Page).

American enterprise on a grand scale is about to be exemplified by a gigantic machine to be erected at Pittsburg, to test the power of resistance to loads and stresses of the huge steel beams and other members used in

modern structures. Hitherto such calculations have been largely a matter of conjecture. The only possible method has been to test small beams of the same proportions, and multiply the results. But

fatal experience has proved the falsity of such calculations, which have resulted in some notable disasters, such as the collapse of the great bridge at Quebec, when over eighty lives were lost, and in the colossal fiasco of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge at New York. In order to obtain direct and accurate knowledge of the power of resistance of iron, steel, or stone in large masses, the American Government has planned a testing-machine capable of applying a pressure of ten million pounds, which is probably greater than that borne by any pillar or beam ever placed in a structure. The machine, eighty feet in height, will act as a huge hydraulic press, and under its tremendous screws great steel spans may buckle and bend, and a pillar of stone six feet across be crushed like an egg-shell. But each degree of force applied will be gauged exactly, and the breaking or bending point determined to a fraction. The building in which the machine is housed must also be of enormous strength, and will stand ten storeys high.



A MAGNIFICENT GREEK SCULPTURE FOUND BY WORKMEN DIGGING NEAR ROME: THE ANCIENT PLINTH FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE VILLA OF THE EMPEROR GORDIAN.

The plinth was found by some workmen who were digging on the site of the villa of the Emperor Gordian. It is a fine example of Greek sculpture, and is of marble. It has eight plaques. The covering above it is to protect it from the weather.

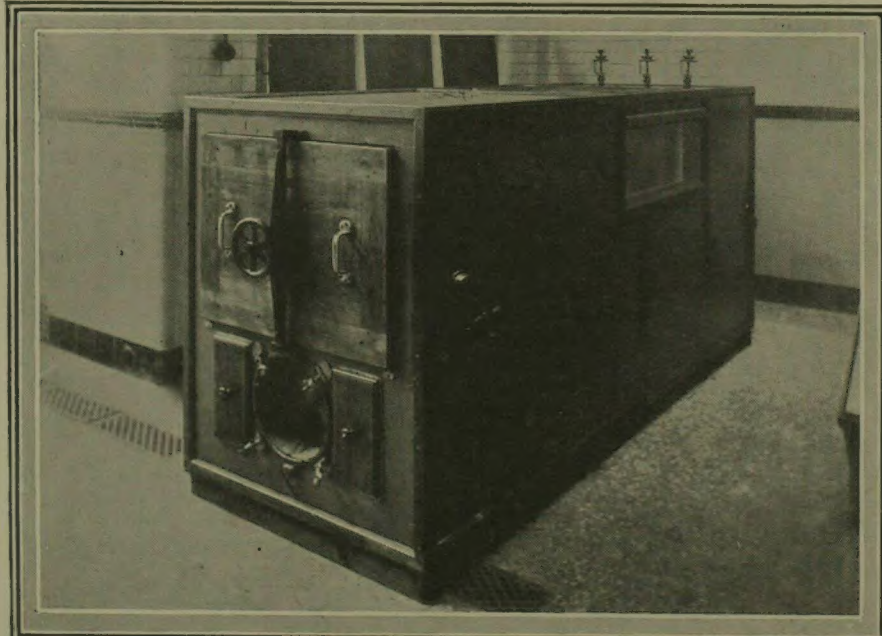
The Bombs of the Servian "Legion of Death."

On another page of this issue will be found an illustration of the deadly bombs which are carried by soldiers of the Servian "Legion of Death," for use in the event of war. As there explained, this legion is a force of volunteers from Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Macedonia, as well as Servia itself, and each of its five thousand members is under a solemn oath to conquer or die. Each division of the legion is subdivided into companies of fifteen or twenty men, to each of which are attached two men who are expert bomb-makers, and familiar with the use of bombs in war. Every member of the force, in addition to his other arms, carries two bombs, which are undoubtedly the most formidable of all his weapons. These bombs are of three different types, varying according to the distance which they are required to be thrown. The combustible substance which they contain is either pyroxyline or calichlorate—more usually the latter. Some of the bombs burst in eighty pieces, and all are very murderous in their effects. The soldiers are also provided with dynamite cartridges, which explode as soon as they touch a hard object. The desperate character of these men, in a country where the vendetta still reigns and the oath "to do or die" is likely to be obeyed to the letter, makes the "Legion of Death" a very formidable force.



THE WEDDING OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE RICHEST WOMAN IN AMERICA: MRS. HETTY GREEN AND MR. AND MRS. MATTHEW ASTOR WILKS.

The wedding took place in America a few days ago of Miss Sylvia Green (daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green) and Mr. Matthew Astor Wilks, a millionaire. Mrs. Hetty Green is the richest woman in America, is remarkable for her great business capabilities, and has a fortune estimated at anywhere between four and twelve million pounds.



INVENTED TO MAKE THE TASK OF THE CORONER'S JURY LESS UNPLEASANT: AN AIR-TIGHT CABINET FOR PRESERVING THE BODIES TO BE VIEWED.

The device has been adopted by the Corporation of the City of London. A body placed in it for a day or two and saturated with formalin can be preserved almost indefinitely. The innovation will be received with the greatest favour by coroners' juries, to whom the viewing of bodies can never be pleasant under any circumstances.

POLITICAL FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

SKETCHES BY DAVID WILSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



SCIENCE



E pur si muove!
GALILEO BEFORE THE EVOLUTION.
—1671—

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

DEGENERATION.

THERE is no understanding the ways and works of living nature, unless we take into account the influence of degeneration. Evolution is not all progress. The development of life is not always attended by advance, and devolution is as marked a fact and circumstance of vitality as are the rise and progress which, in the main, are traceable as the factors that have given us the varied warp and woof of life. Biologists generally recognise that there are, in truth, three great forces or conditions which determine the fate of a living species. First, there are advance and development, which tend towards the raising of the animal or plant in the scale of life. In the second place, we may find a state of stability in which the organism rests *in statu quo ante*. It neither progresses nor recedes, but remains unchanged and unchanging through long periods of time. Finally, there is degeneration, which operates towards producing a state of greater simplicity in place of the complexity which attends evolution, viewed as advance. This degeneration may be called biological backsliding. The animal or plant tends to lose the normal features of its race and to lapse backwards to a condition in which it may, indeed, part with even all the essential features of its structure, and exhibit the wholesale effects of a literal sinking into the slums of existence.

Thus regarded, a species is either progressing or standing still, or declining. The influence of degeneration has left its mark on whole groups of animals and plants. It is, in truth, only through our recognition of physical backsliding that we can explain the origin of many typical states and conditions of animal and plant species. Take, for example, the case of "parasites." A parasite everybody recognises as an animal or plant which lives at the expense of another living being, animal or plant, as the case may be. Some animal parasites infest neighbour

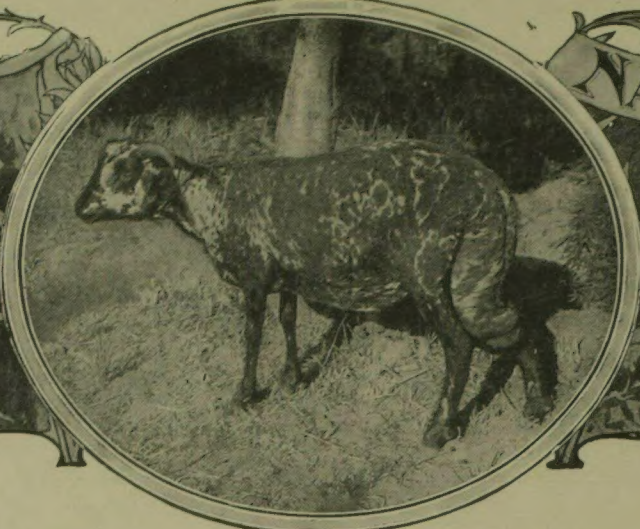
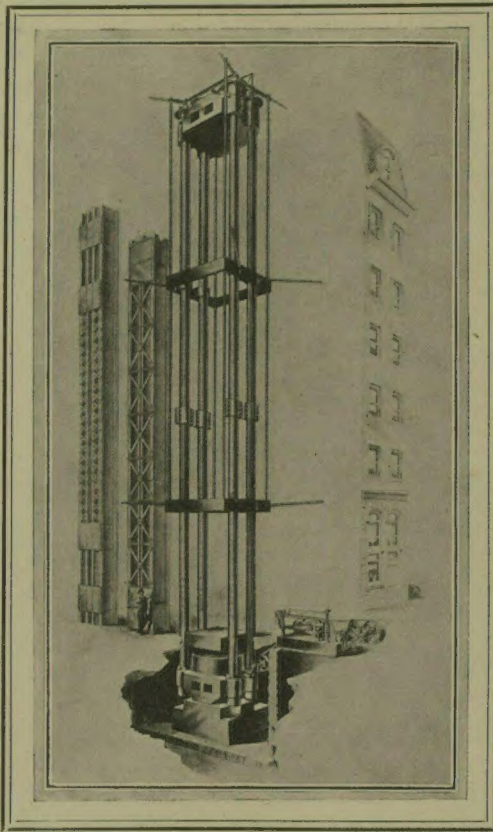


Photo. P. V. Bradshaw.

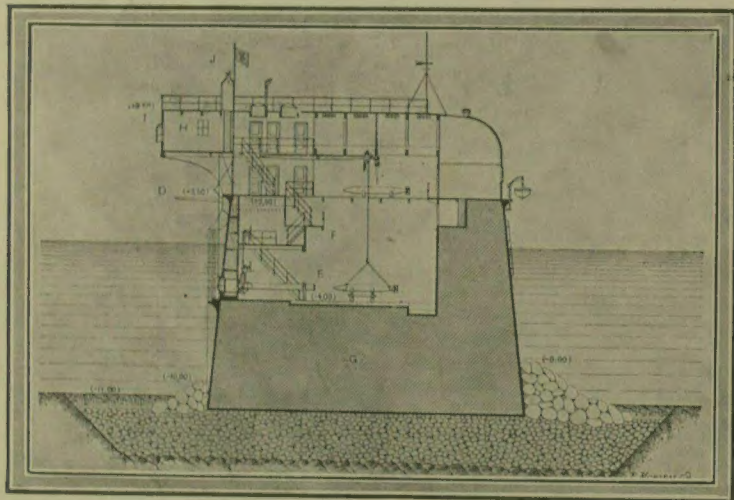
A TAIL AS A LARDER: THE FAT-TAILED CAPE SHEEP.

The fat tail is to the Cape sheep what the hump is to the camel, and in times when food is scarce the sheep lives on the fat of the tail, which grows gradually smaller and smaller. So large is the tail at times that a little carriage has to be built for it to rest on, or the animal would not be able to move about. It may be said further that the bushmen of South Africa store fat, in the same way and for the same purpose, in the lower limbs.

A MACHINE THAT WILL
CRUSH A PILLAR OF STONE
SIX FEET BROAD.

The machine has been designed to determine certain things that have long been mysteries to engineers; to tell, for instance, what weight a given granite column will support, and how great a strain a great pillar of steel will bear. The structure will be of steel, and eighty feet high. The tension of the press at its height will be ten million pounds. It is said that a pillar of stone six feet across built up within it could be crushed like an egg-shell. The device is being built at Pittsburg.

(See Article on "World's News" page.)

AN ARTIFICIAL
ISLAND AND FLOAT-
ING WORKSHOP
FOR THE TESTING
AND REPAIR OF
TORPEDOES.

THE ISLAND AND WORKSHOP IN SECTION.

J is the signal tower; H, the observation-room used by those watching the tests; I, the bow window of that room; D, the tube for the aerial launching of torpedoes; E, the tube for the submarine launching of torpedoes; F, the room in which the torpedoes are stored and regulated; G, the foundation of the island.

animals; others sponge upon plants, to use the schoolboy's expression; while plants, in turn, may be parasitic either on other plants or upon animals. The mistletoe is a parasite on oak or apple. Though it does draw so much nourishment from the host on which it appears as an unwelcome and unbidden guest, it can, nevertheless, feed itself in some degree, for it possesses leaves, and thereby can drink in carbonic-acid gas from the air, and utilise it, as all green plants do, as part and parcel of its food-supply. Much more degenerate than mistletoe is the dodder plant, which is a farmer's enemy, and whose structure has degenerated to an extent which leaves it as a mere wiry-looking growth that strangles other plants of nobler aspect and mien.

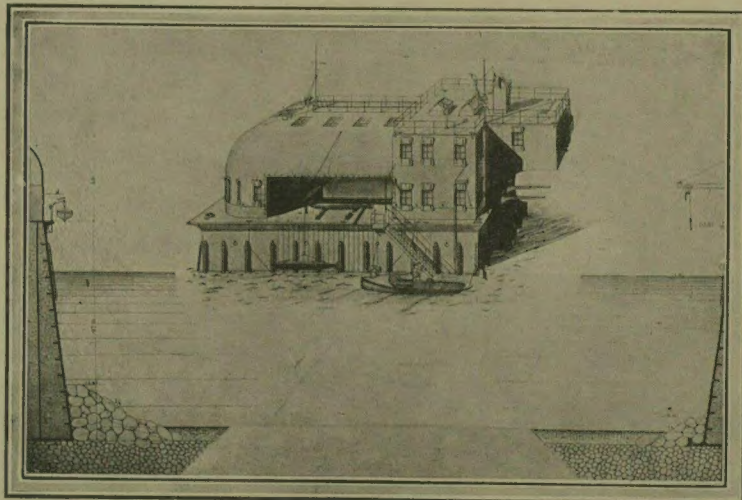
The moment an animal or plant takes to parasitism, degeneration sets in. It has to pay the penalty of an easy and inglorious life, for the parasite has ever been regarded as the type of all that is mean and low. Nature exacts the penalty of idleness and



indolence in depriving the parasite in time of its structures essential to a healthy existence. If it has no need to forage for food it will have no need of organs to procure nutriment. Hence feelers and

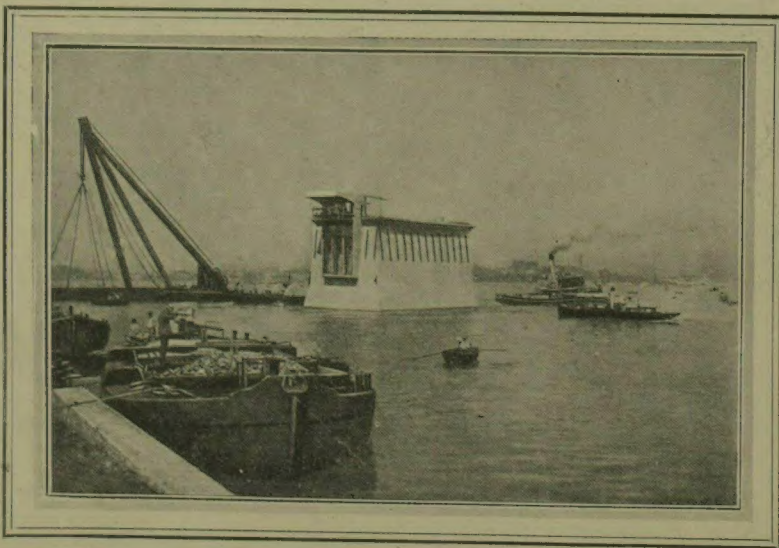
jaws will disappear, and as it may feed on the food prepared by its host for the latter's own use—being a boarder as well as lodger—its digestive organs will similarly decline. Being fixed on its host, its legs or other locomotor organs will degenerate; and, as it has no need of sense-organs, eyes and ears will vanish away. This wholesale stripping of the parasite of its structures is the inevitable result of the operation of the law of disuse. When parts and organs are not regularly and properly employed for the purposes Nature intends them to serve, they disappear. Degeneration is, therefore, Nature's way of reproving her lazy and indolent children for their choice of an easy, and at the same time indolent, existence. It is in the heat of the struggle for existence, when the warfare is most hotly waged, that bone and muscle, nerve and brain become best attuned towards the perfection of function that constant use implies and encourages.

The world is full of illustrations of the evolution of parasite-species through the work of degeneration. Take a simple but instructive case—that of the Sacculina, a parasite common on crabs: The Sacculina appears as a sausage-like structure, anchored by roots to its crab host, these roots penetrating the liver of the crab, and serving to draw nourishment from the host. At one extremity of the Sacculina's body we perceive an aperture into and from which the sea-water circulates. Now if we were asked to define the status of the parasite we should be at a loss to indicate its exact position in the animal world. It shows no characters whereby we may locate it in the animal series. Study its development, however, and watch the progress of one of the eggs with which the sausage-like body is filled, and the nature of



THE FLOATING ISLAND AND WORKSHOP AS IT WILL BE WHEN COMPLETE.

The device belongs to Messrs. Schneider and Co. It is used for the testing of torpedoes. Such tests, to be successful, must be made in smooth water, and there must be a straight run of about four-hundred-and-fifty yards at a depth of about fifty feet. Messrs. Schneider found the ideal conditions off the Islands of Hyères.



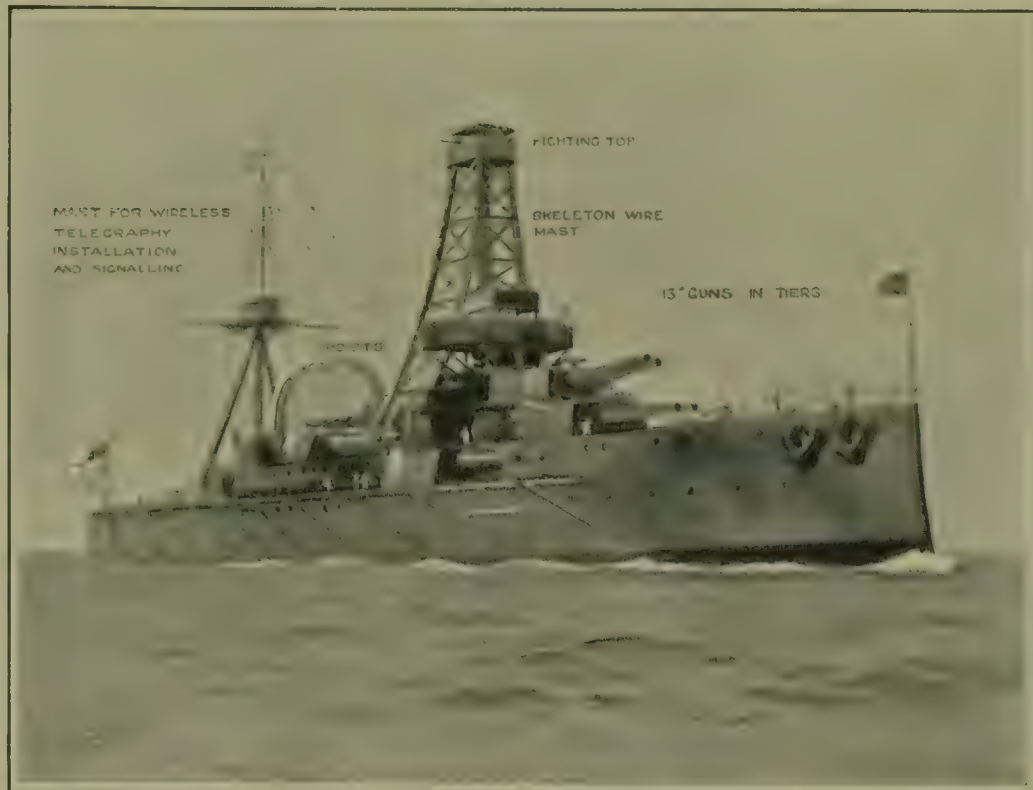
THE ISLAND FLOATING BEFORE THE DOCKYARD OF THE SEYNE.

this degraded being will become apparent. From each egg there issues forth a lively creature, possessing legs and feelers. It swims freely in the sea, and is as unlike the Sacculina as it is possible to be. It moults and changes its form, appears in the guise of a roving shrimp, and resembles also other animals belonging to the crab or crustacean tribe.

Soon, however, the influence of a degenerate ancestry begins to be apparent. It casts off its legs; the feelers grow into roots; it seeks a crab host, and finally appears on the sac-like organism from which it sprang. Now, here Nature is teaching us the ancestry of the Sacculina. Originally, it was an active, free-swimming creature, foraging for itself. When it adopted a parasitic life it lost all its features, and degenerated into the sausage-body proper to its adult state. Thus parasites originally were active; degeneration has made them what they are. True it is, as the poet sings—"There is life alone in duty done, and highest life in striving."

ANDREW WILSON.

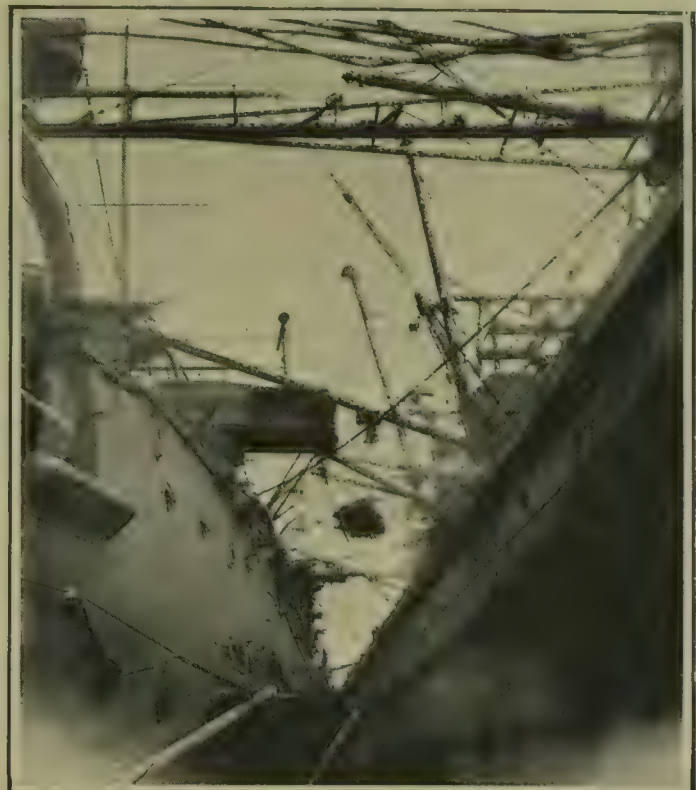
BRITAIN ON THE HIGH SEAS: THE NAVY AT WORK.



THE BATTLE-SHIP OF THE FUTURE—DRIVEN BY INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINES, WITHOUT FUNNELS, AND WITH SKELETON FIGHTING-TOP.

Our Artist has given this vessel of his imagination—the probable battle-ship of the future—features that are more than likely to be found in such craft before long. The skeleton fighting-top, for instance, is already to be seen on at least one American war-ship, while our own Admiralty have been putting the internal-combustion engine to severe tests for some time.

DRAWN BY SIMMONDS.



COALING AT THE RATE OF 417 TONS AN HOUR: FILLING THE BUNKERS OF THE "KING EDWARD."

The "King Edward" took aboard 1432 tons of coal, at the rate of 417 tons an hour. She lay alongside the "Coal Dépot, No. 1," the biggest coal-ship in the world, which has a capacity of 12,000 tons.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.



SNOW-CLAD WAR-SHIPS: THE HOME FLEET IN SCOTTISH WATERS. The photograph shows the Home Fleet steaming ahead immediately after having encountered a snowstorm. In the foreground is seen part of the deck of the "Dreadnought." Following that vessel are the "Bellerophon," the "Indomitable," and others.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.



THE RETURN OF THE SEA-GOING TRAINING-SHIP FOR CADETS; H.M.S. "CORNWALL."

The "Cornwall," the sea-going training ship for cadets, here shown in Plymouth Sound, has just returned from a six months' cruise. She is under the command of Captain W. R. Hall.

DRAWN BY A. B. CULL.

LITERATURE



DR. JOHN SCOTT KELTIE,
Editor of "The Statesman's Year
Book," the new volume of which
is due for publication.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

THE
NOVELIST
OF
QUALITY.

TWO myste-
ries — the

questions of the relative precedence of the chicken and the egg and of the genesis of dress fashions—are run close by the problem of the vogue in books. What is it that makes a novel piquant to-day and flat to-morrow? What becomes of the effervescence that takes a light story bubbling to the top of the booksellers' lists for a season, a summer, a year? That it does vanish, in nine cases out of ten, seems pretty plain.

The present writer tried Wilkie Collins not long ago, and found him sound, but strangely tedious. Where are the snows of yesteryear? They have taken the vast majority of last year's romances with them. It is a melancholy reflection for the popular novelist, in spite of the glorious hopes of a six-penny resurrection.

Miss Rhoda Broughton is one of the fortunate ones who weather the seasons, and not less fortunate because she is so conspicuously deserving. "Mamma" (Macmillan) is a capital character-study. She is typical, but not on the side of caricature, and she is touched in with the neatness of the practised hand. Mamma had a seventieth birthday, when her married daughters, all complacently aware that they possessed a model mother, rallied round her to the family feast. Her talent for pursuing the line of least resistance amounted to genius, and its most brilliant stroke had been the sacrifice of her youngest daughter Lucia—who could have been married, but was not—to the conservation of her fragile energies. Poor Lucia, half-pitied, half-despised by the third generation, with her colour "fixed" and her bloom departed, might have remained her mother's bond-slave indefinitely if certain incidents (which are the story, and shall not be told here) had not brought her a happier destiny. This is a book for old ladies in need of discipline, and should be circulated among south-coast bath-chairs. There is such a thing as the charming elderly vampire; and Miss Broughton, who knows the guile that is in her, has drawn her with a relentless accuracy.

The quality of Henry Handel Richardson, whom we take to be a new writer, is quite out of the ordinary. You may call "Maurice Guest" (Heinemann) uneven, or crude, or long-winded, with a certain amount of justification, but it is impossible to deny that it bears

the stamp of a vigorous individuality. It is an emotional novel—a human document so intense that it sets one wondering if its author has not bricked himself up in it too effectually ever to write another work of its monumental thoroughness. It is distinguished—distinction, by the way, is one of its characteristics—by a convincing atmosphere; for example, it contains a description of the sudden oncoming of the South German spring that rivals the wonderful passage in "Resurrection" when the ice begins to break up in the river and Easter Eve brings the Russian winter to an end. It shows scene after scene of Leipzig student life with the same vivid realism, until the concert-halls, and the noisy restaurants, and the conglomeration of musical enthusiasts

temperament have been known to do, in books and out of them, from the days of Delilah down. His infatuation brought, inevitably, ruin to the young man; but the woman's tragedy is the more poignant, perhaps because her greater vitality, including the greater capacity for suffering, overshadows his. There are ugly things enough in "Maurice Guest," but its sincerity makes them pardonable.

We English are notoriously ignorant of history,

whether our own or other people's, so we may count ourselves lucky in having it presented to us from Dr. Weir Mitchell's pen by the kind offices of the house of Macmillan. "The Red City" is a pretty love-story with a judicious admixture of adventure; but it is not for that primarily that people will read and remember it. Philadelphia at the time of the French Revolution, echoing with Jacobin clamours, with the murmurs of Colonial Whigs, with the rivalry of Jefferson and Hamilton, makes a fine subject, and is treated with a sympathetic nicety. Young de Courval, the French refugee, attends the episcopal service in Christ Church, and pays small attention to the sermon because George Washington, "a large man, tall and erect, in full black velvet," sits before him. There is a picture of the President among a party of children that throws a more intimate light on the great man, "straight, ruddy, a big nose," as the young Vicomte detailed him to his mother after church. Washington, we are told, was, like many shy men, most at ease with children, and for a moment he forgets his weariness and the burden of State as he mixes with them. "The Red City" is well equipped with these sketches of the public men of the young Republic.

"The Miracle" (Constable), by "Antrim Oriel," ought to be included in these notices, for it is a novel having the ever-attractive quality of being up to date. It is political, and it deals with the long-threatened war in the Balkans. It is exact, and almost as instructive as a *Contemporary* article—which should not, of course, be taken to imply that it is not quite comfortable, light reading. The most superficial reader, however, will not be able to come away from it without having learned something of an expert's view of the Near Eastern question, and getting a luminous peep at twentieth-century Berlin.



CLOTHED IN CANE: NAGA WOMEN FROM THE PATKOI HILLS, ASSAM.

"The women of some of the tribes living in the more remote hills wear circles of cane round their waist and strips of cane wound round the legs below the knees. The illustration is from a photograph taken by the late R. A. Way, Esq., chief engineer in charge of a survey expedition in the Patkoi Hills. These women were employed in carrying rations. It was with great difficulty that they were persuaded to pose for the photograph, and only one negative was secured."

seem to take possession of the external senses. Places described can be seen, and smelt, and walked in. If such close reproduction of the accessories of Louise Dufrayer's passionate history is redundant, and subversive to the legitimate development of the plot, we,

for our part, are not disposed to quarrel with it. It exercises the author's gifts

DISFIGURED
BY FASHION'S
DECREE:
STRANGE
WOMEN OF
THE WORLD.

Reproductions from
"Women of All
Nations," by courtesy
of the publishers,
Messrs. Cassell
and Co.

[SEE REVIEW ON
ANOTHER PAGE.]

upon matters that relieve the story, which is one that can be epitomised in a very few words. Louise was "la belle dame sans merci," and she held the hapless Maurice in thrall, as women of her insatiable



TATTOOED, AND SO FASHIONABLE: ESKIMO WOMEN WITH TATTOOED ARMS.

"The women nearly all are tattooed, and in some localities the designs are quite elaborate. They are chiefly marked on the chin or about the mouth with one or more stripes, but the arms, breast and back are also brought into service. The original motive seems to have been fashion or social rule, but it is related of one that she tattooed whale marks in the corners of her mouth to show that she was the wife of a successful hunter."



WOMEN WITH TATTOOED "MOUSTACHIOS": AINU WOMEN WEAVING.

"When a girl is about two years old the mother begins the disfiguring and painful process of tattooing the lips, without which mark she could never hope to win a husband. . . . Ash-bark is soaked for some days, and to this is added the soot of burned birch-bark. A goodly portion is rubbed over the surface . . . and the wriggling, screaming girl is placed under the torture of a sharp instrument."

RIDGES AND PATCH: THE SWAHILI COIFFURE AND FACE-ORNAMENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



SEEKING TO MAKE THEMSELVES IRRESISTIBLE: BELLES OF ZANZIBAR DRESSING ONE ANOTHER'S HAIR.

It will be noted that the Swahili women have their hair dressed in ridges, and that they are wont to paint elaborate patches on their faces. The Swahilis, who are an Arab-Bantu people of Zanzibar and the opposite coast, are Mahometans.

The Shan States and their Mineral Wealth.



A RESORT FOR FASHIONABLE RANGOON:
LOOKING ACROSS THE DALHOUSIE LAKE
TO THE SHWE DAGON.

they consider themselves nothing of the sort: but dalesmen, or dwellers in the wide straths or valleys, which were unquestionably at one time lakes.

In the early history of the people they were intimately connected with, and wielded a strong influence over, Burma. It was not, however, until the middle of the seventh century A.D. that the definite name of a Shan King is recorded. With true Oriental magnificence he called himself the "Marvellous Prince and Divine Chief," which he proceeded to justify by assuming the title and powers of the Chief of the Dominion of Nan Chao, without, however, suppressing five other Princes who ruled over as many various States in the dominion. That work was done by his great-grand-son, P'i-Lo-Koh, who carried it out with real Oriental picturesqueness. Finding the Princes were refractory, he

invited them to a great feast and sacrifice in honour of their ancestors. It was called "The Feast of the Returning Star," and was originally instituted in memory of a virtuous Shan widow who preferred to be burned to death rather than marry an amorous Chinaman who sought her hand. As it was an annual feast, the Princes naturally went to it without suspicion. P'i-Lo-Koh had a raised stand built for them, and when, after the dinner, they were lying drunk upon it, he surrounded it with armed men and set fire to it.

Such was the early and decidedly picturesque history of the people whose power was eventually broken by the Burmese, and whose kingdom came into the Empire after the fall of King Thibaw, one of the younger of the seventy children of King Mindon, who died at Mandalay in 1878. Thanks to the scheming of Mindon's favourite Queen, who knew Thibaw to be weak and deeply in love with her daughter, the leading Ministers of the State were won over to espouse his cause as the next King, for, having travelled in Europe, they had learned that a constitutional Government makes most progress under a weak Sovereign. The day after Mindon's funeral, Thibaw was proclaimed King. Within a few months, he caused all his brothers and sisters to be murdered at one time. Then followed years of misrule, with the gradual achievement of the supremacy of his chief Queen, who, with her strong will and resolute character, played a leading part in the Councils of the State. In the first year of Thibaw's reign, however, the British representative found it necessary to withdraw from his Court, which eventually determined to throw itself into the arms of the French. This, naturally, could not be allowed, for it would have led to further grave complications. Thibaw was told he must submit his foreign relations to our control. The result was war. On Nov. 4, 1885, our army crossed the frontier. On Dec. 3 Thibaw was a prisoner on his way to exile, and his kingdom became ours.

It need hardly be said that there was no opposition to our occupation, and our army simply marched to the capitals of the States which make what is now the British Shan States. They have an area of 60,000 square miles,

"WHERE East is East" in our great Indian Empire, there is the Shan country, for it is the most easterly part of Burma, which, in its turn, is the most easterly province of India.

The country, as a casual glance at the map will show, is exceedingly mountainous, the ranges running, for the most part, north and south. It is a curious fact, however, that, while the Shans are commonly looked upon as a hill race,



IN THE LAND OF A GREAT FUTURE:
A BURMESE HILLMAN.

and for purposes of administration are divided into the North and South States. Gradually, under the peaceful



SKETCH MAP OF THE SHAN STATES.

conditions of our rule, aided by the natural resources of the country, prosperity was restored to the States, the Southern ones of which are now on the eve of a still further and exceedingly important development.

The first of these natural resources is a soil of great fertility, renewed annually by the silt washed down from the hills. In the old days there was a



UNABLE TO KNEEL: A SHAN LADY IN
EVERY-DAY DRESS, SHOWING THE STRING
WOUND ROUND THE BODY AND THE KNEES.

great trade in dried chillies, cardamoms, onions, and turmeric. Now, in addition, the country grows wheat of excellent quality, the area for the cultivation of which is capable of almost indefinite increase. The same is true of potatoes, while recent experiments have shown that barley and oats can be

readily produced to find a certain market in India. Cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, hemp, cinnamon, indigo, camphor, rice, all of excellent quality, are also grown, as well as many rubber-producing creepers whose importance cannot be overestimated in these days when the rubber supply is so short that Science is endeavouring to find a substitute for it. Besides these, fruits of all kinds—including apples, peaches, figs, even strawberries, may be had for nine months in the year. Excellent timber also abounds in almost unlimited quantity, and teak to the value of nearly two million rupees was exported, oversea, from Moulmein in 1905-06.

Rich as this fertility must make a country, its wealth is vastly increased by its mineral deposits. Gold has been found in practically every stream in the country, and a Burmese clerk, as the result of an afternoon's digging and washing on the bank of a little river, is known to have taken an ounce of the metal. Coal has been discovered, and large quantities of iron ore, as well as copper, antimony, galena, and many kinds of precious stones, including rubies and emeralds. More important than any other of the mineral resources is the tin. The samples of the ore which have been assayed have yielded wonderful results, while the

geological formation encourages the belief that the Southern States possess an enormous amount of tin, for they are directly north of the Malay States, which are so prolific in that metal. When it is remembered that the Southern States comprise an area of about 40,000 square miles, their possible wealth from this source alone is likely to be little short of phenomenal.

As the country has not hitherto been exploited for the minerals which are known to exist, the profits they will yield are certain to be exceedingly large. To develop



WORSHIP AT THE SHWE DAGON PAGODA:
BURMESE LADIES PRAYING.

these resources the Southern Shan States Syndicate has been formed with a capital of £150,000, and with the Earl of Chesterfield and Viscount Molesworth among its directors. The office of the Syndicate is 11, Pancras Lane, E.C. In opening up the country, one of the works in view is the building of a railway to transport the vegetable and mineral products rapidly and easily to the best markets. At present, the country is practically languishing for the need of railways. In this matter, the French are certainly far ahead of us, for, in spite of all drawbacks, they are pushing their line between Laokai and Yunnan-fu. Similarly, they have done a great deal to utilise their river, the Mekong, as a waterway, while we have done nothing with the Salween, which, running through the very heart of the country, flows into the sea at Moulmein. It might, without difficulty, be opened up for several hundred miles. True, there is one engineering difficulty to be overcome, for the Great Rapids, sixty miles in extent, are quite unnavigable. Similar rapids, however, exist on the Mekong, and the French have overcome them by building a light railway to pass them.

Consideration of the South Shan States' natural resources, taken singly, would, in themselves, be sufficient to insure the success of any company which has obtained the necessary concession to exploit them. When, however, these resources are all combined, their successful working becomes neither a possibility nor a probability, but a certainty—so far as certainty can be predicted for any earthly enterprise.



PART OF MANDALAY'S ANCIENT
DEFENCES: THE MOAT ABOUT THE WALLS,
BUILT BY KING MINDON MIN.

ACTORS AS PUPPETS; PUPPETS AS ACTORS.

THE THEATRE IN JAVA; ITS THREE FORMS.



1. THE THEATRE IN WHICH THE PLAYS ARE PRESENTED BY WOODEN PUPPETS; THE WAYANG KLITIK, SHOWING THE "ACTORS."

2. THE THEATRE IN WHICH THE ACTORS REPRESENT PUPPETS, PLAY WITHOUT SPEAKING, AND ILLUSTRATE THE RECITAL OF THE MANAGER; A TOPENG COMPANY.

3. THE THEATRE IN WHICH ACTORS ARE REPRESENTED BY SHADOWS; THE WAYANG.

The Javanese Theatre takes three forms, known as the Wayang Klitik, the Topeng, and the Wayang. In the first the plays are presented by wooden puppets some ten inches high; in the second the characters are represented by men and women, who, however, do not speak, and have but to suit their actions to the words of the manager of the entertainment, who recites the speeches. In the third, elaborately cut figures are made to throw their shadows on to a white curtain. Each figure is some eighteen inches high, and is of thick leather, most usually buffalo hide. It is painted and gilded with much care and at considerable expense.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S

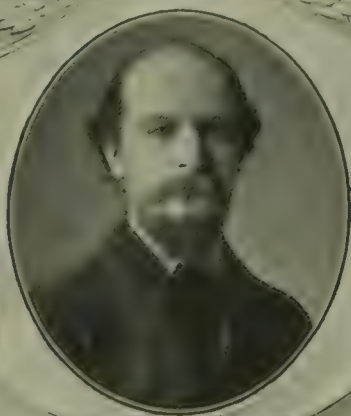


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE,
Whose "Three Plays of Shakespeare," has been published by
Messrs. Harper Brothers.



Photo. P.P. Agency.
MRS. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
Whose new novel, "Teresa," is to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder.



Photo. Russell.
MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE,
Whose "Little Dinners with the Sphinx" has been published
by Mr. John Lane.

ANDREW LANG ON JAPANESE
FOLK-LORE.

ORIGINAL in everything else, the Japanese ought to be original in their popular tales; not, that is, in any counterparts to Mr. Hall Caine and the Baroness Orczy whom they may possess, but in the old stories told by their peasantry. Yet we have known, ever since Mr. Mitford published "Tales of Old Japan," that our lively allies are "in the same tale" with the rest of mankind.

In his delightful book "Ancient Tales and Folk-lore of Japan" (A. and C. Black), Mr. Richard Gordon Smith has given the fruits of folk-tales collected during twenty years of travel, sport, and scientific work in Japanese hills and streams, seas and lakes. But he has published, in this volume, more legends and ghost stories than "Märchen"; the legend is usually attached to a place, and may have historical elements; while the "Märchen," or fairy-tale, as children say, is independent of time and place. A ghost is a ghost, or phantasm of the dead, all the world over, though there is a peculiarity of some Japanese ghosts, which is not absent from the ghosts of Australian blacks, or even from our own, but which has attracted little attention.

The first tale of all, "The Golden Hairpin," is not peculiar to Japan; it occurs in the literature of ancient Greece, and in the poems of Goethe, while it has a curious parallel in the case of an American young woman, which may be read about in the books of psychologists.

About thirty-five years ago, the wife of a Samurai had a lovely little girl, called Ko for short; and, a year later, a still more beautiful girl baby, Kei. The romance begins when Ko is seventeen and Kei sixteen, so the date is about 1892. The scene is the northern city of Sendai. In babyhood, Ko was betrothed to a baby boy, Konojo, whose father gave to Ko's father a golden hairpin, an antique, easily recognisable, it is to be supposed. Ko and Konojo were separated when very young but passionately attached, and, as Japanese detest letter-writing (this is essential to several stories), they never heard from each other.

Ko died; the hairpin was buried with her. Two months later, Konojo appeared to claim his bride. The experienced reader knows what to expect namely, the story of "The Bride of Corinth," a poem by Goethe from the Greek prose of Philostratus, while the German poem is translated by Aytoun, author of "The Lays of the Scottish

Cavaliers" and of "Ta Phairshon." When Ko's father took his daughter Kei to a function, there fell from Kei's palanquin the gold hairpin which had been buried with Ko. Konojo picked it up, and was going to bed in his

remain away for a year, when Konojo returns to ask pardon and be reconciled. But the father of Kei and Ko says—"What nonsense are you talking about eloping with Kei? For more than a year she has been as one dead." "She is at the door, in the palanquin," says Konojo. "Here is her gold hairpin as a token." "That is in Ko's grave," said Ko's mother. Then in came Kei, the picture of health and beauty. "I am not Kei," she said, "but the spirit of Ko. I took Kei's body, and have lived happily for a year with my true love, Konojo. Now I am returning to my rest, but Konojo must marry Kei, who will now be well and strong."

Then she seemed as one dead for half an hour, woke up again, and was the actual Kei in perfect health. So all ended happily in lawful matrimony.

This is much like the story of the American girl, Lurency Vennum (what a name!), who, after an illness, was for a year another girl, a dead girl, say Mary Jones; lived with the Joneses, and of Lurency Vennum knew nothing at all, till Mary's soul retired, and that of Lurency came back. Lurency married, and, by the last reports, was well and happy.

The Japanese, without being aware of it, have added to the Greek story of "The Bride of Corinth" the American adventure of Lurency Vennum. It is difficult to be original.

There is another tale of a priest who went, like Sir Lancelot, to the Chapel Perilous, a haunted deserted temple. He did not believe in ghosts, but he did believe in the *shito dama*, and wanted to see one. The *shito dama* is not the spirit of a dead man, but the companion of such a spirit. It is to the ghost what the Australian *Arumburinga* is to the *Ullhana*, what the Egyptian *Bai* is to the *Ka*; and is usually square, with eyes, or tadpole-shaped.

The priest took his notebook and made instant record of the phenomena. First, he saw the *shito dama* all right, and made a note of it; then he saw a ghost, a luminous skeleton with glaring eyes, and made a note of it. When the ghost merged in the *shito dama* the priest had a paralytic stroke and died, but his notes remain: he was the martyr of psychical research.

The shuddering reader will find more than fifty tales, with appropriate coloured designs, in Mr. Gordon Smith's book, tales of flowers and tombs and mountains and treasures—all very delectable.



THE COLLEGE THAT SENT SHELLEY DOWN: THE HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The college which sent Shelley down, and now harbours a statue of that misguided undergraduate, forms a beautiful subject for the artist etcher. Perhaps this is true, more or less, of all the architectural daughters of the Alma Mater on the banks of Isis, but "Univ." is the college with which we are here concerned. This college, formerly entitled "the Great Hall of the University," is held to be the oldest foundation at Oxford, having received its first endowment in 1249 from William of Durham. The present buildings date from the seventeenth century. Our illustration is taken from a fine new series of etchings of the college by the well-known artist, Mr. Charles O. Murray, who has exhibited at the Royal Academy for over a quarter of a century. The plates measure 17 in. by 13 in., and the set of five costs 31s. 6d., or 37s. 6d. for signed proofs. They are published by Messrs. W. H. Beynon and Co., St. Alban's Lodge, Cheltenham.



FEATURES FROM THE
DISTAFF SIDE: FAMOUS
FRENCHMEN AND THEIR
MOTHERS, SHOWING THE
FACIAL LIKENESS BETWEEN
MOTHER AND SON.

pavilion, when there came a knock at his chamber door. He opened it, and let in, not Ko, lovely as when she lived, but her sister. Kei, "in a coming-on humour." You did not expect this, for, in the Greek it is the re-arisen Dead Bride who comes to her lover.

Konojo behaves like Sir Galahad at first, but Kei overcomes his virtue. The pair elope, and

M. ALFRED CAPUS, THE WELL-KNOWN DRAMATIST,
AND MME. CAPUS MÈRE.

M. EUGÈNE CARRIÈRE, THE WELL-KNOWN ARTIST,
AND MME. CARRIÈRE MÈRE.

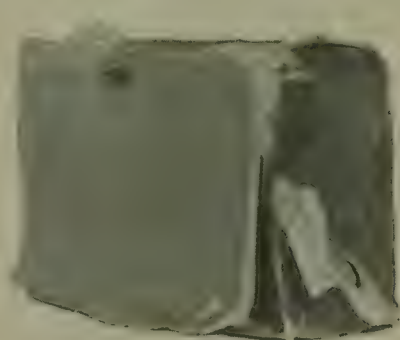
THE CURSE THAT WENT FROM EUROPE TO THE FAR EAST: OPIUM, THE FORBIDDEN DRUG.



A CAKE OF OPIUM, AS SHIPPED FROM INDIA.



CULTIVATORS, WITH THEIR OPIUM, WAITING FOR THEIR SUPPLIES OF THE DRUG TO BE CLASSIFIED.



A CAKE OF OPIUM, AS SHIPPED FROM CHINA.



SCORING POPPY HEADS, THAT THE JUICE MAY ESCAPE.



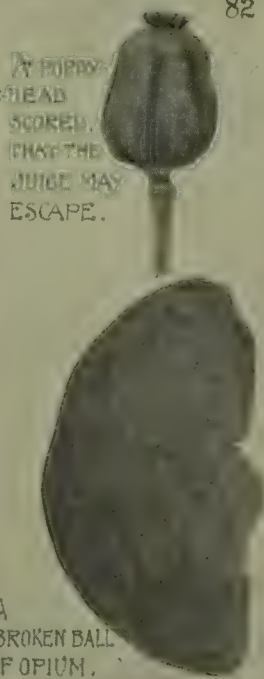
COLLECTING THE JUICE FROM THE POPPY HEADS.



82 LB. OPIUM JARS PACKED IN BASKETS.



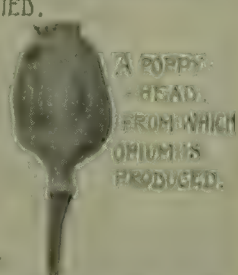
PLATES OF OPIUM AFTER THE DRUG HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED.



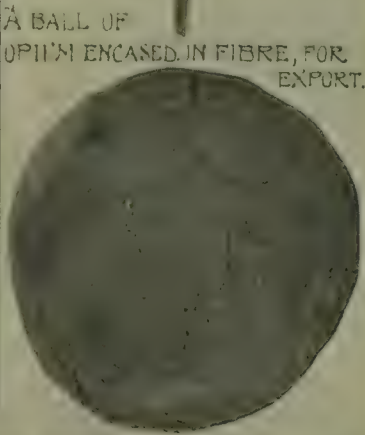
A BROKEN BALL OF OPIUM.



HOW OPIUM IS SMOKED, SHOWING THE PIPE AND EQUIPMENT.

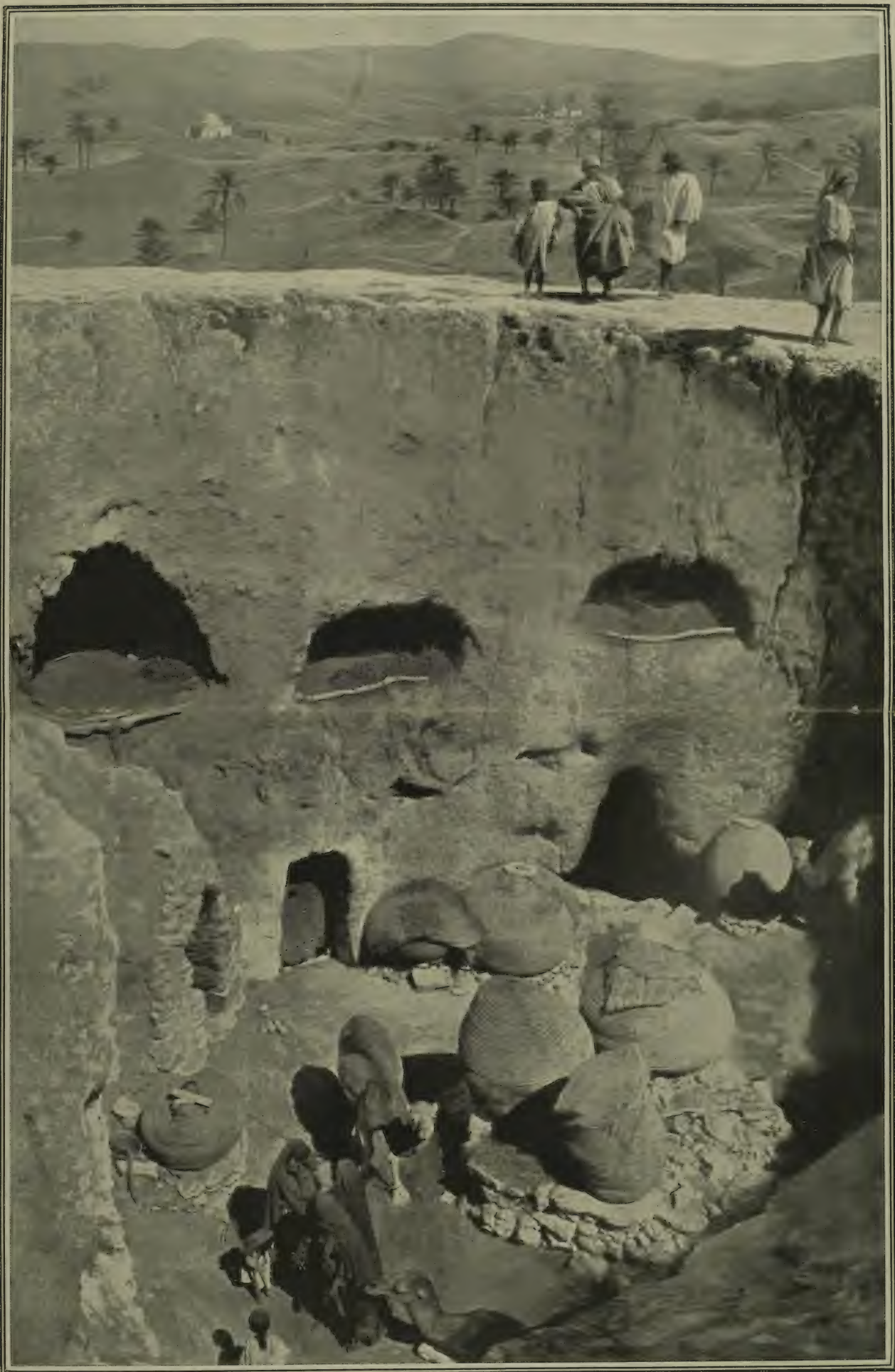


A POPPY-HEAD, FROM WHICH OPIUM IS PRODUCED.



A BALL OF OPIUM ENCASED IN FIBRE, FOR EXPORT.

As Sir Ray Lankester recently pointed out in the "Telegraph," "that Europe is the original home of the opium-poppy, and not Asia, is even more contradictory of our settled traditions and belief than the fact that Europeans gave tobacco to the East. Yet it is the fact that opium, like tobacco, came to the Far East from Europe. The opium-poppy does not grow wild in Asia: it is a cultivated variety of a Mediterranean poppy, the *Papaver setigerum*, which has a pale purple flower, and was conveyed, long ago, by man from the Levant to Asia." Recent inquiries into the subject of opium-smoking have elicited the fact that the habit is no longer to be regarded as a "yellow peril" only, but that it is also becoming dangerously prevalent among white men, especially in America. Steps are being taken to combat the evil in the countries concerned. An Opium Commission, appointed by Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, has just issued its report, making various suggestions for dealing with the question, including one that opium-farming should be a Government monopoly. Japan has already forbidden the importation, possession, and use of opium, except as a medicine, the penalty for breaking the law being seven years' imprisonment for selling opium, and three years for smoking or eating it. As a drug, opium is valued very highly by the medical profession.



THE MOLES AMONG MEN: THE HOME OF A CAVE-DWELLER OF TUNIS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. EMILE PERRAULT-HARRY.

When he wishes for a new dwelling-place, the troglodyte of Tunis, having found a suitable site, digs until he has attained the desired depth, and then digs five holes in the sides of the pit he has made, one to form a passage for ingress and egress, the others to form rooms. His furniture he cuts out of the solid rock, as he requires it. In the illustration can be seen the large grass baskets which hold wheat and barley. In the wall of the pit are cut niches that act as granaries. (See Article on another Page.)

ART MUSIC & THE DRAMA



THE BEST TONY LUMPKIN OF HIS DAY: MR. GEORGE GIDDENS AS TONY IN "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," AT THE HAYMARKET.



AUTHOR OF THE FORBIDDEN "POTTED" "AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME": MR. H. G. PELISSIER, CHIEF OF THE FOLLIES.



"HAMLET," AT THE LYCEUM: MR. MATHESON LANG AS HAMLET.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

ART NOTES.

MR. Brangwyn is the large, noticeable man at the exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers in Pall Mall East. One of his plates, bigger than anything that Rem-

brandt etched, and with ink on its surface enough, and to spare, to print a score of Whistler's, dwarfs everything hanging within range. It is as if an organist did his loudest

among a company of violins. Mr. Brangwyn's tremendously effective light and shade, his bulk and his power, put the ordinary thin-lined little etching as out of sight as if it had been stowed away in a portfolio. But there are many etchings here that, in a less boastful manner, are as strong as his "Old Hammersmith" and "Church of St. Nicolas, Diksmuide," although in the one he introduced a riverside inferno of bricks, of mud, and of British workmen, and in the other a caravan and a stage crowd in a sinister, dark square, together with a white sunlit cathedral, and storm clouds that would do credit to His Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Mortimer Menpes seems again to be taking himself as seriously as when he shared an etching-press with Whistler; the group of eight Thames plates shown here are remarkable. But Paris, rather than London, is the needle's chosen city. Eugène Bèjot contributes a number of prints, full of light and colour, of the banks and bridges of the Seine; and Mr. Herman Webster's "Rue de la Parcheminerie" shows a high-shouldered street of the students' quarter.

A Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Sir J. C. Robinson, is himself an artist and a Painter-Etcher. His plate of Corfe Castle, a subject as well worn as the Courtyard of the Abbazia in Venice, or the distempered church-front of Montreuil, has a note of originality. Another Keeper of pictures—Sir Charles Holroyd, who must be congratulated on his recent borrowing of important Van Dycks on behalf of the nation—is also a Painter-Etcher, and contributes seven prints of an ambitious design.

Mr. Alfred East is so much more of a painter than an etcher that his work here is not more remarkable than that of many other exhibitors, among whom must be

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE FOLLIES' SURPRISE BURLESQUE AT THE APOLLO.

THE Follies had a delicious surprise for their patrons the other night, for which occasion Mr. Pelissier had promised a new series of his "Potted Plays." These were to have included burlesques on "What Every Woman Knows," "The King of Cadonia," and

"An Englishman's Home." The perversions of the first two plays were presented, but when the time arrived at which, under more favourable conditions, the third would have been given, Mr. Pelissier came before the curtain mock-seriously to express his regret, and stated that, but for the Censor's ban, the curtain might go up that very moment. Suddenly, from behind the curtain, a voice cried, "Why not do it, after all?" to which Mr. Pelissier replied "No, no!" in simulated tones of horror. Then began behind the most extraordinary din, first arising from a pretended mutiny of the Follies themselves, and next developing into the noise of shots, falling beams, and people's voices in uproar. While all the time Mr. Pelissier clung with desperation to the curtain. Finally, the curtain rose on the wreck of "Britannia Villa" and on a signboard which bore this legend, "To Let. Apply, the Follies," and was signed John Bull. The wordless skit was received with roars of laughter, and it was felt that Mr. Pelissier had bettered his original idea, thanks to the Censor.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



"POTTED" PLAYS AT THE APOLLO: THE FOLLIES' VERSION OF "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS."

mentioned Mr. Alfred Bentley, Mr. Fred Burridge, Mr. Charles Watson, Mr. Percy Thomas, Mr. Hugh Fisher, and Mr. Nathaniel Sparks. Miss Ethel King Martyn illustrates two passages of Donne's "Progress of the Soul," but only one of these lends itself to pictorial translation, and this Miss King Martyn has done admirably. Miss Mabel Robinson's "Flatford Bridge" must be mentioned for its precise handling; and the work of other ladies, including Miss Constance Pott and Miss Bertha Gorst, is by no means the least distinguished on the walls. Meanwhile, the Women's International Art Club proves, at the Grafton Galleries, how injudicious is the separation of the sexes in painting.

In the "Fair Women" exhibition at the New Gallery there are, most appropriately, several important canvases from fair hands. Mrs. Swynnerton's "Mary, Daughter of Albert Gilbert, Esq.," is more virile in the handling of the paint than the majority of pictures on these walls; and Mme. Berthe Morisot's "Femme à l'Eventail" and Miss Mary Cassatt's "Portrait de Jeune Fille" are notable for the same quality. Among the sculptors, Miss Landseer, in her "Femme au Masque," has added her own vitality to any talent that she may have inherited in common with the maker of the tame lions of Trafalgar Square. Since the opening of the exhibition a portrait, ascribed to Goya, has been placed on a screen in the West Room, but in no particular does it merit the favour of late admittance. Never has an artist suffered under such misrepresentations, and yet achieved so high a fame, as Goya has suffered and achieved in England.—E. M.



"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," AT THE HAYMARKET: MISS ETHEL IRVING AS KATE HARDCASTLE AND MR. ROBERT LORAIN AS YOUNG MARLOW.



"THE DASHING LITTLE DUKE," AT THE HICKS: MISS ELIZABETH FIRTH AS DIANE DE NOAILLES AND MISS ELLAINE TERRISS AS THE DUC DE RICHELIEU.

BAAL WORSHIP IN ROME: THE HAUNT OF A FOREIGN SUPERSTITION.

THE UNEARTHING OF A SANCTUARY IN WHICH THE SYRIAN GOD BAAL WAS WORSHIPPED.

PROFESSOR LANCIANI sends us the following notes on the discoveries: "The discovery of an Eastern Sanctuary in Rome, in which the Syrian god Baal was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Heliopolitanus, has aroused great interest in the archaeological world, on account of the peculiar circumstances by which it was attended. The Sanctuary having fallen under the decree issued by Gracchus, prefect of the city, in 377 A.D., which prescribed the immediate abolition of all haunts of foreign superstitions in Rome, these worshippers of Baal had barely time to bury under the floor of their chapel the statues of their gods . . . The statues have been found buried under the pavement — one of Dionysos with head and hands heavily gilded, as if the rest of the body was dressed in Eastern fashion;



the other of Isis, an exquisite figure cut in basalt, which looks to me more like a genuine original Egyptian work of the Saitic period than a Roman imitation of the time of Hadrian. A third mutilated statue of Baal-Jupiter has been found near the high altar, from which it must have been knocked down when the place was raided in 377. Gracchus' men, however, failed to find two hiding places . . . One of these secret repositories contained . . . the sacred emblems deposited on the same occasion, namely, a symbolic figure of Mithras Leonto Kephalos (with the head of a lion), wound in the coils of a snake. And when the hole was sealed food had been placed in it to keep, mystically, the snake alive: five ordinary eggs which were found almost intact." The scene of the finds was the Janiculan Hill.



1. BURIED BY THE ROMAN WORSHIPPERS OF BAAL: A FIGURE OF MITHRAS LEONTO KEPHALOS ENCIRCLED BY A BRONZE SNAKE, FOR WHOSE NOURISHMENT WERE PROVIDED THE REAL EGGS SEEN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH.
2. THE TRENCH DUG DOWN THE CENTRE OF THE CHAPEL, SHOWING THE HIGH ALTAR
3. THE TRIANGULAR ALTAR IN A CAVITY IN WHICH (A, B, C, D,) THE STATUE OF MITHRAS LEONTO KEPHALOS WAS FOUND.

CHRONICLED BY THE CAMERA.



ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE FOR A RAILWAY STATION:
A FINE NEW BUILDING IN MADRAS.

The South Indian Railway Company's new Central Station in Madras is one of the sights of that city. Its elaborate architecture is, perhaps, an illustration of Oriental influence, even on such an essentially utilitarian object as a station.



THE HOME OF UNITED SOUTH AFRICA'S PARLIAMENT:
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT CAPE TOWN.

The controversy as to which of the South African cities should be the capital of United South Africa ended in a compromise, by which honours were divided. The seat of the Legislature is to be at Cape Town.



A NEW FORM OF LOCOMOTION: SLEIGH AND CYCLE
COMBINED.

Two French soldiers stationed at Chamonix have constructed a remarkable tandem-cycle sleigh. It is propelled by means of pedals, like a bicycle, and can be used in snow of any depth.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF: DINUZULU DURING HIS
FORMER IMPRISONMENT AT ST. HELENA.

Dinuzulu has been found guilty of harbouring rebels and members of Bambaata's family, and has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined £100. His trial cost the Crown nearly £10,000. He has already spent nine years (1889 to 1898) in prison at St. Helena, for high treason.



SKI-STICKS AS RIFLE-RESTS: SWEDISH RIFLEMEN ON SKI.

At the Northern Games at Stockholm, Swedish riflemen on ski gave a rifle-practice display, showing the method by which their ski-sticks are used as rests for their rifles.



LIVING ON AIR: FRÄULEIN DE SERVAL'S VOLUNTARY
IMPRISONMENT IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE.

Fräulein Claire de Serval has been undergoing a starvation cure, in the interests of medical science, at the Hospital Charité, Berlin. On March 4 she had remained fourteen days, sitting in a closed glass case, and she hoped to complete twenty-one days. The air in the case is renewed by motor power.



A GIANT TO CARRY A GIANT: HAMBURG'S ENORMOUS NEW FLOATING DOCK.

A gigantic new floating dock has just been opened at Hamburg, for the use of the Hamburg-America liners. It has a capacity of 35,000 tons, and these huge vessels can rest in it with ease.

A UNIQUE CEREMONY IN WELLS CATHEDRAL: UNFROCKING A PRIEST.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN WELLS CATHEDRAL.



The Diocesan Registrar.

The Bishop of Exeter.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Bishop Stirling.

PUBLICLY DEPOSING THE REV. JOHN HUGH SMYTH PIGOTT FROM HOLY ORDERS: THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS SIGNING THE SENTENCE IN WELLS CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. John Hugh Pigott, or John Hugh Smyth Pigott, who has been so much before the public as head of the Agapemone, or Abode of Love, at Spaxton, was "entirely removed, deposed, and degraded" from the offices of priest and deacon on Saturday last. The ceremony—the first of its kind that has taken place in the Cathedral during its thousand years' existence—was held in Wells Cathedral. Mr. Pigott was not present. The Bishop of Bath and Wells pronounced the sentence, and afterwards signed it. The proceedings began with the recital of a prayer that the Church might be preserved from false Apostles, and, after the sentence had been signed, a prayer was said for "our erring brother."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Delmas.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER ON HIS WAY TO BIARRITZ: THE KING ARRIVING IN PARIS.

The King, travelling as the Duke of Lancaster, left London for Biarritz last week. His Majesty is no mere holiday-maker, but has gone abroad, as he went last spring, entirely on account of his health, his doctors having advised him to absent himself from this country during March and April.



Photo L.N.A.

MR. HALDANE AND HIS TERRITORIALS: THE WAR MINISTER AT A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Haldane distributed the prizes to the Queen's Westminster Rifles last week, and stated in his speech in reply to the vote of thanks that he felt a close kinship for the Territorials. He said also that the force existed for a definite purpose—"to get rid of the terrors represented by 1803."



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER THAT DELAYED THE KING: THE WRECKED MAIL-TRAIN ENGINE.

On Friday of last week two London trains, both en route for Dover, collided at Tonbridge Junction. One was a mail train which left Cannon Street at 9.5; the other was the 8.30 train from Charing Cross via Redhill. The driver and stoker of the mail train stuck to their engine, and escaped serious injury. The King's train was somewhat delayed.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

A RESULT OF THE TONBRIDGE COLLISION: ONE OF THE WRECKED COACHES.

The collision occurred as the two trains converged. The Redhill train had for some reason run past the signals, which were against it, and the mail train dashed into it near the front. Two officials on the engine of the Redhill train jumped off and were killed. The driver stuck to his post and was saved.



Photo. Ford.

THE BURSTING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DAM: THE EXCAVATION BEFORE THE DISASTER.

Birkenhead Docks were the scene of a terrible accident last Saturday, when a dam suddenly burst, and fourteen navvies, who were at work in excavating a new dock, were overwhelmed by a rush of water, mud, and timber. The photograph shows the excavation that was flooded when the dam burst.



Photo. Tunnicliffe.

THE WATERS BY WHICH FOURTEEN MEN WERE OVERWHELMED: THE FLOODED BIRKENHEAD DOCK.

Not only were the men engulfed in the flood of water, but all chance of escape was cut off by the collapse upon them of a huge crane on the dock side, with a great quantity of timber. The numbers on the photograph show (1) the point at which the dam burst, (2) where the men were at work, and (3) the spot where the crane fell.



"If I only had another chance!"

How often are these despairing words uttered when a man feels his strength ebbing, his vital forces depressed, his health undermined—often as the result of his own errors or follies—and he realises the infinite possibilities which might lie in his grasp, could he indeed receive, in Shakespeare's phrase, "a second life."

Happily for the world, this other chance, this "second life" is to be had for the asking by means of that

Tonic Food for the Brain and Nerves

which has been aptly described by a famous physician as "the last word science has spoken" on the subject of such remedial agents, and to which, by virtue of its health-giving properties, the name of Sanatogen—meaning "health-producer"—has been given.

So potent is its force that it will not only restore the health and vigour which have been lost, but, if persevered in, will in addition impart the highest measure of nervous and physical vigour of which the individual is capable; for there is a maximum capacity of health for everyone, though he may not hitherto have had the fact impressed upon him. Doctors endorse this and daily prescribe Sanatogen in increasing quantities.

The constituents which give Sanatogen this power are known to every physician. What they are, is described below in the plainest terms in the telling analysis of Sir Charles A. Cameron, the chief Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for Dublin.

Medical testimony of its value can be read in the statement of Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the well known medical author and one of the 7,600 physicians who have testified in writing to the supreme merits of Sanatogen as

A Revitalizing Force

after wasting illness and as a restorer of health, not only in nervous diseases (with their innumerable symptoms of discomfort and distress, including loss of memory, insomnia, irresolution, weakness of the will, etc.), but also in anæmia, digestive disturbances and consumption.

What Sanatogen has done is shown in the two typical letters of Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., and Miss Ellaline Terriss. They are selected from the scores of communications of famous men and women who have of their own free will put into writing the debt they owe to Sanatogen. Sanatogen may be obtained from all chemists in packets from 1/9 to 9/6. Free Descriptive Booklet on application to The Sanatogen Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.

Medical Opinion

DR. C. W. SALEEBY, the well-known medical author:

"13, Greville Place, London, N.W.

"Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it. I would specially refer to its value in the feeding of invalids, whether during actual illness or during convalescence and for nursing mothers."

C. W. Saleeby

DR. ANDREW WILSON, the distinguished scientist:

"110, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.

"I have found the ideal tonic and restorative in Sanatogen. Recovering from influenza, and suffering from severe weakness, I gave Sanatogen a fair trial, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health."

Andrew Wilson

A Telling Analysis

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, etc.

"On analysis it proved to be composed of 9.5% moisture, and 90.5% of dry matter, including 7.37% of ash. It contained 83.13% of Albuminoids (nearly wholly made up of casein, but including a little albumin), together with 2.2% of phosphoric acid, a small portion of which existed in the albuminoids, but by far the larger portion was in the form of sodium glycerophosphate.

"It is this organic phosphorus which, in my opinion, makes the substance of such value as a metabolic stimulant, and the means of increasing the amount of nitrogen assimilated in the food.

"I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus—that is, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Typical Letters

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., the popular novelist:

"20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

"I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir Gilbert Parker

MISS ELLALINE TERRISS, the favourite actress:

"Aldwych Theatre, London, W.C.

"I was advised to try Sanatogen, which I did, and I have benefited so much from it that I feel I must write and tell you what it has done for me. I was feeling tired out with our long autumn tour, in fact, I was obliged to give up for a time, but after taking Sanatogen I have been well enough to return, and shall now be able to finish the tour, and do so with pleasure instead of feeling that work was a burden rather than a pleasure."

Ellaline Terriss

SANATOGEN

"DRESSED TO KILL": THE KILT AS IMPARTER OF COURAGE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



KILTED TO ENSURE THEIR BRAVERY: AFGHAN SOLDIERS IN HIGHLAND COSTUME.

Dr. Lillias Hamilton, Warden of the Studley College for Women, the well-known authority, has been good enough to send us the following note on the Afghan "Highlanders," men who were, literally, dressed to kill: "When I was in Cabul, Abdur Rahman told me that when he came to the throne in 1880, he found soldiers wearing kilts that had been stripped from the dead bodies of British soldiers, and had absolutely prohibited their use, such garments being contrary to Mahomedan law, which requires the entire covering of the body, excepting the head, hands, and feet. He explained to me that these clothes had been encouraged by Ayub Khan, because the attacks of the Highlanders and their supposed ferocity was the only part of the British warfare actually dreaded by the Afghan soldiers. With the incredible ignorance and superstition that prevails among the hill tribes, it was supposed that the clothes of the men they so much dreaded would impart some of their success to such Afghans as wore them. I may add that other soldiers wore European ladies' hats—straws—with either flowers or feathers. When Abdur Rahman came to the throne, it was to do away with these absurdities that he engaged Walters, a Birmingham tailor, to go up to Cabul, and introduce European dress, and a certain amount of uniformity among the soldiers. I understand that, although Walters has been dead many years, the dress he introduced has spread more and more, until it is now almost universal in the Afghan army. The present Ameer is very particular on this point and even sixteen years ago always wore European dress himself; but the soldiers, when I was there, wore, for the most part, old British uniforms of every description, and it was quite common to see the words 'Station Master,' or 'Ticket Collector,' on their coats. All this is now a thing of the past."

Peter Robinson's

Oxford Street, W.

A stylish garment.

"Marquise."

Transparent Black Silk Net and Guipure Lace Coat, made in a bright superior quality, new design.

The latest fashion in Coats.

Special Value. £5 5 0

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Never before have these colours seen the light of day, and can be seen then only at Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, for whom they have been specially produced.

With the idea of making our exhibition of greater interest—in fact, doubly interesting, we shall offer during the week

37 BARGAIN LINES,

one in every department throughout the house, which, for sterling value, have never been surpassed. These offers are all new goods, and just what are wanted at the present time

"Marquise."

SEND FOR THE EARLY SPRING CATALOGUE—a booklet containing 48 pages of advance fashions, gratis on request.

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Much of the fine old furniture, now so highly valued, owes its beauty and preservation to this Polish.

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH.

Unequalled for its Brilliance and Cleanliness. It cleans, Polishes, and Preserves Furniture, Boots, Patent Leather, Motor - Car Bodies, and Varnished and Enamelled Goods.

Sold all over the World by Grocers, Chemists, Ironmongers, and at Stores.

Manufactory: VALLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD.

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for a mother's care appears in the rosy flush of health which follows his bath with

Wright's Coal Tar Soap.

It Protects from all Infection.

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Fine Amethyst and Diamond Point Ring, £5.



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First quality Diamonds, £31 10s.



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2 Sapphires, 1 Ruby, and Diamonds; 2 Emeralds and Diamonds; 3 Pearls and Diamonds; 2 Emeralds and Diamonds; 2 Sapphires, 1 Ruby, and Diamonds, £25 5s.



Fine Diamond Ring, £31 10s.



Fine White Diamond Ring, £50.



1 each Ruby, Sapphire, Pearl, and 6 fine Diamonds, £25 15s

GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

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The happy child is always the healthy child—robust and vigorous. It is not merely a question of weight. Nature's law is that the FITTEST—not the FATTEST—shall survive. Mellin's Babies are always fit, because Mellin's Food—as digestible and nourishing as breast milk—provides the right nourishment.

Mellin's Food

is absolutely free from starch, requires no cooking, and is prepared instantly. It is perfectly adaptable to the needs of infants from the hour of birth. Order Mellin's Food for your baby to-day.

Mellin's Tubeless Bottle prevents baby drawing in air, and measures right quantity of food according to baby's age. Easily cleansed. Ask your Chemist for it.

A Free Sample of Mellin's Food, together with a most useful book, sent free on request.

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Miss Myers, Asgbarth, Liverpool.

LADIES' PAGE.

THE splendid effect of the new Crown diamonds, as worn by the Queen at the recent Court functions, is being much talked about. The largest of the two handfuls of brilliants into which the famous Cullinan diamond cut up is pear-shaped, and nearly the length of the forefinger of a lady's hand; the next in size is almost square in shape and as big as a large greengage plum. Both are set so as to show no gold; and as they were worn by the Queen in the form of a pendant, one under the other, apparently the great lucid drops sent forth their thousand coruscations attached to her Majesty's neck by magnetic attraction alone. The effect, as may be supposed, was superb. It seems, by the way, as if these two splendid brilliants, marking, as it is hoped and expected that they do, the contented adhesion of the Transvaal as a whole to the British Empire, ought to have names bestowed upon them more worthy of their significance and their beauty and value than the ungainly style and title, "Cullinan No. 1" and "Cullinan No. 2," by which they have been hitherto known. Would it not be appropriate if they took their place amongst what the King has described as "the jewels that form the historic heirloom of the Crown," named after the present monarch and his beloved consort? The "Edward the Seventh" and "Queen Alexandra" crown diamonds would be appropriately named for historical reference and preservation.

Many of the famous diamonds of the world are called after their most illustrious possessors. The greatest of the many splendid stones owned by the Russian monarch is "the Orloff," bought for an immense sum by the Prince of that name for presentation to his royal mistress, Catherine the Great. "The Regent" was the most splendid of the crown jewels of France, and was so called after the Duc d'Orléans who held the reins of government during the minority of Louis XV. The Regent is said to have given £250,000 for this treasure, which came from India; the sum was so large, even for a Prince in command of the revenues of France, that it was paid in instalments at intervals extending over several years. The "Koh-i-Noor," the largest of our own Crown diamonds until these new ones were added, is of course a fanciful name, "the Mountain of Light." Both of the new Cullinan diamonds greatly surpass the Koh-i-Noor in size; "No. 1" is not far short of five times the weight of the older famous gem, and "No. 2" is nearly three times as heavy as the Koh-i-Noor.

It is impossible to compute in money the value of such splendid gems; they pass out of the area of market competition, which is what can be measured by gold coin. An Indian Princess is said to have expressed this fact in picturesque language. The story is told in one of the letters of the late Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India, to



A GRACEFUL EVENING GOWN.

Robe of cream-coloured lace, draped in pale rose satin, caught up by a jewelled ornament.

Queen Victoria. "Runjeet Singh sent to Winfa Begum, wife of Shah Sooja, from whom he had taken the Koh-i-Noor, to ask her its value. She replied, 'If a strong

man were to throw four stones, one to the east, one to the west, one to the north, and one to the south, and then another as high as he could into the air, and all the space between them were filled with gold, it all would not equal the value of the Koh-i-Noor.'" After this, to be told that the two Cullinan diamonds are believed to be worth two and a-half millions of pounds sterling seems quite a commonplace method of computation.

"There is nothing new under the sun, but all that there is has been aforetime," said the wisest of Kings. This is still true, at any rate, even in an age of steam and electricity such as certainly never before existed, of the fashion of our dress. All Paris is amused just now by the costumes of the characters in the new Greek play, "La Furie," by M. Jules Bois, which have been copied from the wall-paintings unearthed a little while ago in Crete by Mr. Evans. These are believed to be pre-Homeric, and instead of the women then being clad in flowing, easy robes, as the sculptors of antiquity have misled us into picturing them, behold! the poor dears had forestalled every modern absurdity. They wore very tight skirts, sometimes tucked to the waist, and overhung by paniers, sometimes decorated with several flounces. They were décolletées to excess, and had short, puffed sleeves for evening wear, and leg-of-mutton sleeves in their day frocks. They were not innocent of dress improvers and crinolines, and their huge chignons never grew wholly on their own heads. All this two thousand years before our era! Will not Lady Harberton and her Dress Reform League now give up the silly female creature as incorrigible?

Never before have rustling silk petticoats been sold at such low prices as during the past sales, for the simple reason that all dress authorities foresee plainly that the stiff outstanding underskirt will be entirely neglected during the reign of the clinging sheath and Directoire gown. But as it was pretty certain that many English women would feel uncomfortable were they conscious of having no underskirt of any description when raising their dresses for walking or even for stepping into a carriage, a number of new and charming model petticoats are being shown. Some of the most artistic are formed of that fragile yet exquisite material, crêpe-de-Chine: it goes without saying that these are not intended for hard wear. One charming design in forget-me-not blue, designed for evening use, was bordered by a flounce of the softest, flimsiest white lace, caught up here and there with tiny clusters of pale banksia roses. Another, of the most delicate shade of lemon-yellow silk, had cream lace panels inserted on either side, seemingly held in place by rows of dainty gilt tassels. Yet a third was black satin, the graceful flounce hand-painted in sprays of pink-and-white apple-blossom.

FILOMENA.

Cupid's Wares.

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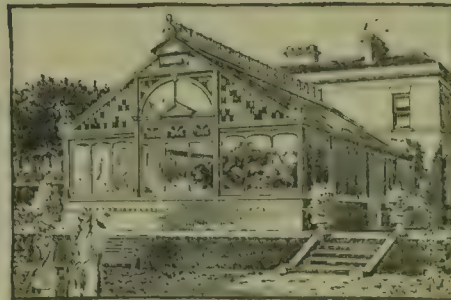
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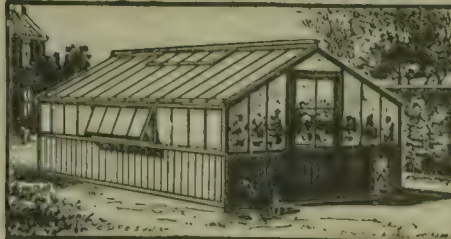
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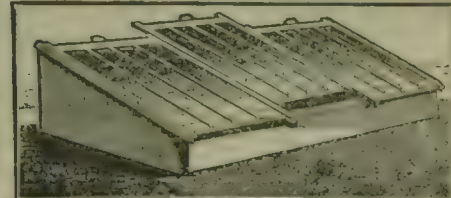
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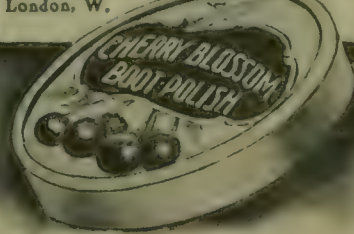
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MUSIC.

MR. W. H. BELL, whose new work, "The Bird Bride," was given at the last Richter Concert, is one of our rising young composers, to whom occasional mistakes may be permitted. The setting of Rosamund Marriott Watson's delightful poem must be included among the composer's failures. Unless he has a clearer understanding of vocal requirements than this work exhibits, he should devote himself entirely to composition that is purely orchestral. He handles instruments effectively; some of his scoring is more

seeks to illustrate. Then, again, his treatment of the voice is quite inconsiderate. Mr. Charles Clark is generously gifted; his voice is of more than common power, though on the night of the Richter Concert he was not in his best form; but neither he nor any other singer we can call to mind could make the voice ring out clear and significant above such an orchestral storm as rages round it. To make matters worse, "The Bird Bride" has not received all the rehearsal required.

The Philharmonic Society is to be congratulated upon its introduction to London of Herr Bruno Walter, second in command at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna. He is a young conductor with a young man's enthusiasm, and he secured as fine a reading of Schumann's great Symphony in B flat as the most critical ear could desire. The Philharmonic Society had invited Miss Smyth to prepare a concert overture from her much-discussed opera, "The Wreckers," and this arrangement met with the heartiest approval. There never has been any question about the quality of Miss Smyth's music; it has virility and passion, and is presented with intimate knowledge of orchestral resources. The only problem of the composer's future in this country is a purely commercial one. Has "The Wreckers" the special qualities that will draw the limited and capricious section of the London public that supports opera? We do not think it has, but the fault is not Miss Smyth's.

Herr Sauer was the soloist at the Philharmonic Concert, and the years seem to have no effect upon the wonderful

technique that proved so pleasing to the large majority of his audience. London is never short of virtuosos. The latest arrival is Moriz Rosenthal, who returns to the Metropolis after many years, and is to play at the Queen's Hall this afternoon (Saturday), under Mr. Wood's direction.

From the offices of the *Fine Art Trade Journal* has just been issued a volume that will be of great use and interest to art dealers and collectors, under the title "Art Prices Current," for 1907-8. It contains a record of the sales that have taken place at Christie's from Nov. 23, 1907, to July 29, 1908, with details of the items and prices at each sale, arranged for the most part in alphabetical order. There is also a very full index to the names of artists and engravers.

Mr. John Lane has just issued from The Bodley Head the first number of a monthly journal entitled *The Bodleian*, and published at the modest price of one penny. Though dealing primarily with Mr. Lane's own publications, it is far from being merely the attributes of a bright little literary magazine, containing personal and critical notes, chatty extracts and anecdotes from current books, poems, reviews, and a special competition.



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THE NEW CHIEF OF THE "MERCURY": MR. C. B. FRY, THE FAMOUS CRICKETER, GOING ABOARD THE VESSEL.

Mr. Fry, so well known as cricketer and all-round athlete, has taken charge of the training-ship "Mercury," for which, owing to his efforts, nearly £2000 have been collected in three months. As a result of this change, Mr. Fry will play cricket for Hampshire, or not at all.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALETONS.

than merely happy, it is almost inspired; but in his interpretation of the poem he fails to express the more subtle changes of thought and emotion; he cannot follow in his score the varying moods of the story his music



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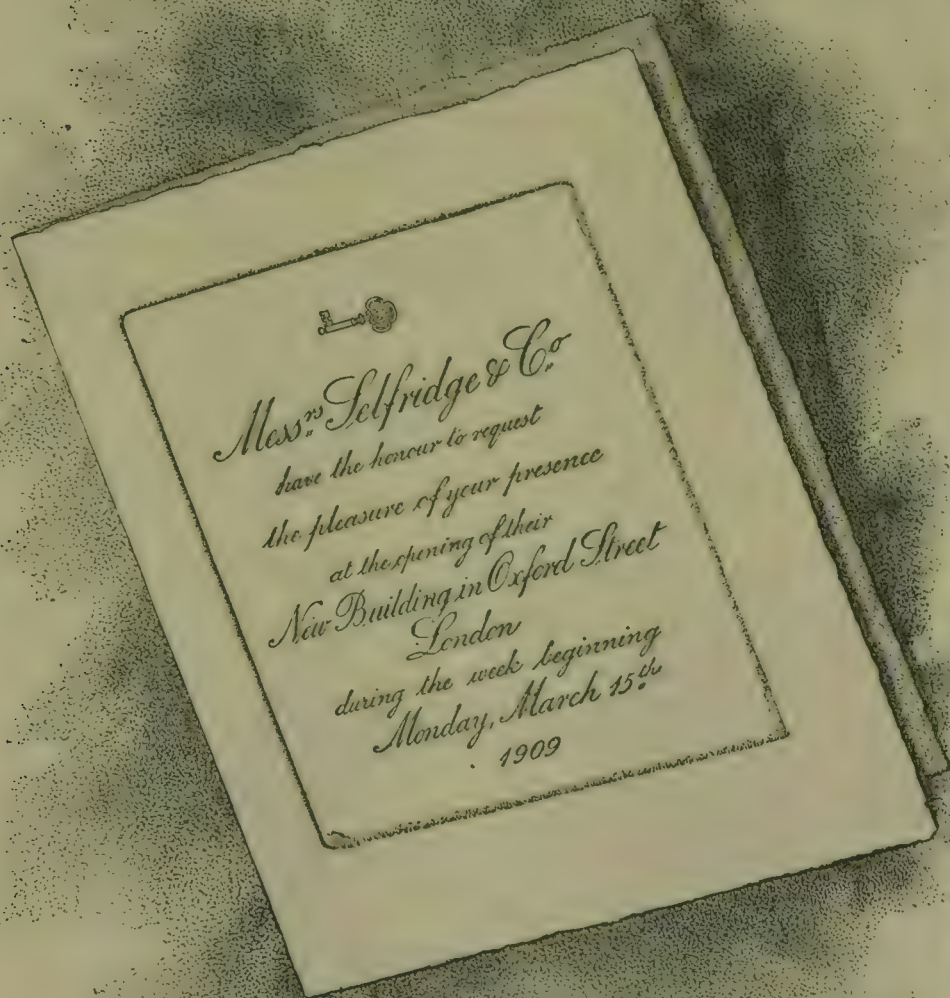
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London is drawing very large congregations for his Lenten Mission. He has chosen as his message for 1909, "Joy in God—whatever happens." The thought may possibly have been suggested by the terrible catastrophe of the Messina earthquake, on which questions have already been put to him. "I believe," said Dr. Ingram, "that these great calamities are allowed in order to awaken people to a real sense of the insecurity of worldly things."

Preparations are well advanced for the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the See of Wells. The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a service in the cathedral on June 22, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will give an address. In the afternoon of the same day there will be a short thanksgiving service in the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, which their Royal Highnesses will also attend; and on each of the five succeeding days there will be services in the cathedral of a special character.

The late Canon Appleton will be greatly missed, not only at Selwyn College; but in Cambridge circles generally. "He was conspicuous," says the *Guardian*, "not for any striking gifts, but for his transparent honesty of purpose."



REACHING THE SURFACE.—A DIVER, FEELING EXHAUSTED, HAS CAUSED HIS SUIT TO FILL WITH AIR, AND SO HAS RISEN RAPIDLY TO THE SURFACE.

his good common-sense, and his readiness to serve where he was most wanted."

Dean Lefroy is carrying on a series of very popular late Sunday evening services in the nave



TEACHING THE NAVAL DIVER TO SAVE HIMSELF: THE MAN ENTERING THE WATER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SILK.

of Norwich Cathedral. These gatherings are attended by young men and women belonging to all denominations. Moody and Sankey's hymns are used, and the Dean gives an earnest ten minutes' talk.

A frank and interesting statement has been made by the Rev. R. G. Healey, who has resigned the living of St. Thomas's Church, Coventry, to which he was appointed in 1898 by Mr. Balfour. "The main reason for my failure as a parish clergyman," he wrote, "is, I have little doubt, my dislike, nay, my strong distrust of—I had almost said my contempt for—what is known as pastoral visiting." In a small parish it was a beautiful and practical custom, but in a large town parish it was farce.

A handsome clock has been presented to Canon Alexander by the staff of the Mission College at Gloucester and the missionaries of the diocese. Much interest is felt among London Churchmen in the first course of sermons to be delivered this month by the former Reader of the Temple Church.

"WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS."

IF it be true that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," no work could deal with a subject of more comprehensive interest than that entitled "Women of All Nations" (Cassell), edited by Messrs. T. Athol Joyce and N. W. Thomas, Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute. This fascinating work, which originally came out in parts, can now be obtained in two handsome volumes, containing a record of the characteristics, habits, manners, customs, and influence of the fair sex all over the world. They are copiously and beautifully illustrated, from original photographs, with a number of coloured plates; and these illustrations are not merely portraits, but show the women of various countries as they go about their domestic work, "in their habit as they live." The letterpress is written in a bright, popular, and readable style, and (what is very important to the comfort and convenience of readers) is closely correlated with the illustrations: that is, the points in a picture requiring explanation are always to be found on or near the same page, and, by means of side-headings, are very easy to find. The second volume, from which our Illustrations are taken, deals with the women of North America, Japan, Korea, China, Tibet, Siam, Burma, Assam, India, Ceylon, Persia, Asia Minor, and



HAULING IN AN EXHAUSTED DIVER.—AS IN THE PREVIOUS CASE, THE MAN HAS FILLED HIS SUIT WITH AIR AND RISEN RAPIDLY TO THE SURFACE.

the various nations of Europe. It would be hard to find another work of similar dimensions which covered so wide a field of interest in a manner so attractive and informing.

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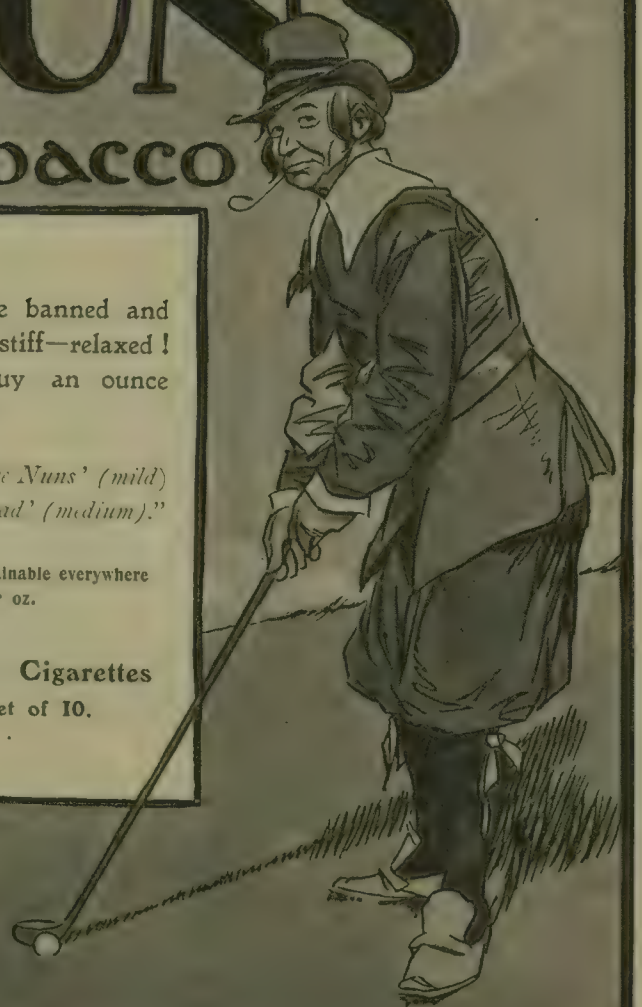
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ALTHOUGH it has not been officially announced, it may be taken as correct that at all events the Royal Automobile Club will hold a small-car trial in the early summer, and this will do much to supplement the Scottish and Irish reliability trials which are now arranged for. The small-car industry and the prospective small-car purchaser will alike profit by such an undertaking, although the time likely to be afforded manufacturers for preparation is much too short. New standards, such as were provoked by the last Tourist-Trophy race, are not likely to be produced for the trial, which, as far as I can see, will be confined to the small cars at present on the market. It is suggested that the trial will only last over a week, two days of which are to be devoted to fast work at Brooklands, so that at the outside the actual wear-and-tear road-test cannot extend much, if anything, over eight hundred miles. As things go to-day, this is, of course, a mere bagatelle in the shape of distance, but if the system of marking which was employed in the 2000-miles trial of last year be adopted in the case of these small cars, adequate penalties will be suffered for small failures which, by reason of inadequate design, require time to remedy.

Every motorist who has ever used detachable rims is personally or vicariously aware of the strenuous labour incurred in mounting covers upon such rims when the latter are detached from the wheels. Messrs. Michelin and Co., with their usual perspicacity and forethought, have introduced three specially-formed brackets, which are inserted between the tyre-bead and the rim

of a wheel on a car, and project in such a way that the detached rim can be securely and firmly attached thereto, and the new cover then mounted as easily as though the rim were on the wheel itself. These fittings should be found amongst the implements of all car-owners who have detachable rims of the Michelin type.

I note with pleasure that there is every possibility of dust-trials being held again this year under the auspices

slowly been brought to consider a high-built motor-car as unsightly, but it is purely a matter of appearance and association, and if clearances of 10 to 12 in. were compulsory, even with cars built as they are at present, the dust raised at reasonable speeds would be a negligible quantity.

It is gratifying to find that even notorious motor-phobist Benches do in some cases prefer the testi-

mony of a really reliable maximum-speed - registering speedometer to police timing. A case in which the maximum marked by an Elliott apparatus was preferred to the watch evidence of an avowedly anti-motoring police inspector occurred at Chertsey only the other day, and is in marked contrast to the attitude of some Benches in other parts of Surrey. There is much hope in this.

In reference to speedometers, these instruments ought to figure more prominently than they do, or, I might say, than they have ever done, in connection with inquiries by Local Government Board Inspectors into the applications for speed-limits which are becoming so

numerous in all parts of the country. It is more than absurd to settle a speed-limit for a certain section of street or highway when sitting round a table. The evidence for and against the application should, of course, be heard by the Inspector; but that official should afterwards be driven over the section implicated on a car fitted with a closed maximum-marking speedometer, and he should judge in his own proper person on the car what was a safe speed throughout. Then the speedometer, originally set at zero, should be uncovered and the speed it shows adopted.



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of the Royal Automobile Club. The constructors of motor-cars agree that much of great value is likely to accrue from a repetition of the tests. Efforts are, of course, directed to the perfection of means for reducing the dust raised by motor-cars as at present built—I mean with the present very low clearance, which seldom exceeds 8 in. Now clearance, over and above all conformation of under-shield and projections, has everything in the world to do with dust-raising by a motor-car, and if the public taste could only be trained to a demand for greater clearance, 70 per cent. of the trouble would vanish. We have

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20 ..	20 ..	3	6	7	2 8 0
22 ..	22 ..	3	3	11	2 18 6
24 ..	24 ..	4	2	7	3 7 0
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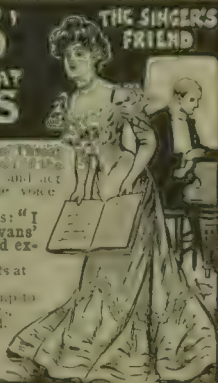
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

A GROVES, J. W., AND OTHERS.—Q to R 6th will not solve No. 3382.

J HUNT (Stratford).—Your position in three moves is too crowded with pieces, and that in two is faulty by 1. Q to K 5th (ch), etc.

M HUNTER.—We agree with your favourable opinion of No. 3380.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3376 received from C A M (Penang) and J Miller (Durban); of No. 3377 from A Singha (Calcutta), J Miller, and C K Polacek (Calcutta); of No. 3380 from J Thurnham (Herne Bay), J B Camara (Madeira), and F R (Paris); of No. 3381 from F R, J Thurnham, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Major Buckley (Geneva), Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), W Burton, and Ph Lehzen.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3382 received from Frank H Unwin (Haverhill), Ph Lehzen (Hanover), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Sorrento, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), J D Tucker (Ilkley), A G Beadell, R Worters (Canterbury), J Coad (Vauxhall), F Henderson, and J Cohn.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in a match at the Rice Chess Club, between Messrs. JAFFE and MARSHALL.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 5th	P to Q 4th	28.	R takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	29. Kt takes R	Q takes P (ch)
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. K to R sq	Q takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	31. R takes P	R to B 8th (ch)
5. B to Q 3rd	P to K 5th	32. K to Kt 2nd	R takes Q
6. Castles	P to K 3rd	33. R takes Q	B to K sq
7. B to Kt 2nd	P to K 4th	34. R to Q 8th	K to B sq
8. P to B 4th	B to Q 3rd	35. Kt's R P (ch)	K to K 2nd
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to B 3rd	36. R to Kt 8th	R to K 7th (ch)
10. R to B sq	Q to R 3rd	37. K to B 3rd	B to R 4th (ch)
11. R to B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	38. K to B 4th	R takes P
12. P to Kt 3rd	R to B 2nd	39. P to B 5th	R to B 7th (ch)
13. Kt to K sq	Q to R 3rd	40. K to K 4th	R to K 7th (ch)
14. P to B 3rd		41. K to Q 3rd	P to K 4th

Now the attack has passed from the hands of the first player, whose position is far from comfortable.

Inviting the sacrifice that follows. Probably White, with his resourcefulness in defence, regarded it as unsound. Kt takes Kt, however, is the correct reply.

White is left with an impaired position and no material advantage in strength.

WHITE	BLACK
14. B takes P	B takes P
15. P takes B	Kt takes P
16. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes R
17. Kt takes Kt	
18. K to Kt sq	P to Kt 3rd
19. R to Kt 2nd	P to Kt 5th
20. P takes Kt P	P takes Kt P
21. B to B sq	Q to R 4th
22. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to R 5th
23. P to K 4th	P takes K P
24. B takes P	B to Q 2nd
25. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt takes B
26. Kt takes Kt	P to Kt 6th
27. Q to K sq	R to K B sq
28. B to Kt 5th	

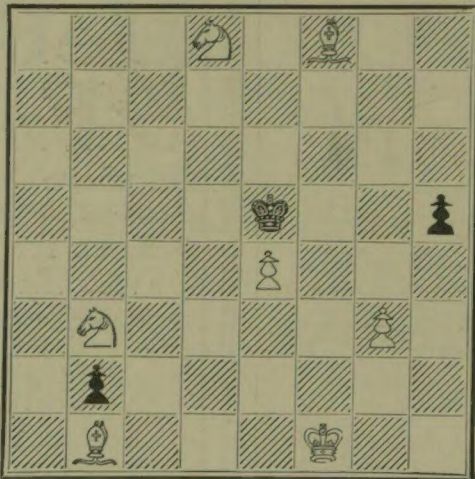
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3381.—By E. MAUER.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to Kt 5th	K to B 5th
2. Q to Kt 8th	Any move
3. Kt or Q mates	

There are several variations, but the problem admits of a commonplace solution commencing 1. Kt to Kt 4th (ch).

PROBLEM No. 3384.—By F. R. GITTINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in an Exhibition of Simultaneous Play at Minneapolis, between Messrs. CAPABLANCA and ELLIOTT.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Kt takes Q P	Q to B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Q to B 4th	
3. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th		
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd		
5. P to B 3rd	Castles		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
8. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd		
9. P to Q 6th			
10. Kt to B 3rd	P takes P		
11. B to Kt 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd		
12. B takes Kt	P to K R 3rd		
13. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes B		
14. Q R to Q sq	Kt to B 5th		
15. P to K Kt 3rd	B to B 4th		
16. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 3rd		
17. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
18. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th		
19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q sq		
20. Kt to R 4th	B to R 2nd		
21. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 2nd		
22. Kt to B 5th	R to K sq		
23. P takes B	B takes Kt		
	Kt to Kt 4th		

An excellent sacrifice, as it blocks Black's centre and gains time in development.

The superiority of White's position is now evident. All his pieces—even his King—are in action, while Black is hemmed in all over the board.

The exhibition by the young Cuban expert is a very skilful one, and it must be remembered he was playing against twenty-four other opponents at the same time. A most interesting match is arranged between Señor Capablanca and Mr. Marshall.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will, with seven codicils, of the EARL OF LEICESTER, K.G., of Holkham, Norfolk, has been proved by the widow, the Dowager Countess of Leicester, his eldest son, the present Earl of Leicester, and Viscount Cobham, the value of the unsettled estate amounting to £879,594. In addition to her jointure of £5000 a year, Lord Leicester gave to his wife £2000, and the use for life of the Weasenham Estate, and a sum of £25,000 is to be expended in making it a fit and proper place for her to reside at, and £5000 for the restoration and decoration of All Saints' Church there. Subject as aforesaid he settles the Weasenham Estate on his third son, the Hon. Richard Coke; and the Kempstone Estate on his son the Hon. Wenman Coke. Having given £5000 to his son Richard, he gives £5000 each to the other children of his second marriage, and on the decease of their mother, an annuity of £5000 is to be divided among them. He gives £2000 to Lord Cobham; £50 a year to Thomas Banner; £30 a year to T. Sparkes; and the residue of the personal property to his eldest son. All real estate he settles on the present Earl, formerly Viscount Coke.

The will (dated July 24, 1906), with three codicils, of MR. ROBERT DURNING HOLT, of Ullet Road, Liverpool, and High Borrons, Westmorland, first Lord Mayor of Liverpool, has been proved by three of his sons, the value of the estate being £287,428. The testator gives his shares in the India Buildings Company to his sons; his interest, but not capital, in George Holt and Co., and his house in Westmorland, to his son Robert; his residence in Ullet Road to his son Richard; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter Catherine D. Whet- ham; £20,000 each to his other daughters; £10,000 each to his sons Edward and Laurence; and the residue due to his sons and the issue of any that may have predeceased him.

The will and codicils of MR. CHARLES HENRY WILLIAMS, of Roath Court, Cardiff, who died on Dec. 14, have been proved by his widow and brother George Crofts Williams, the value of the estate amounting to £119,251. The testator bequeaths £25,000 to each of his younger sons; £500 and an annuity of £200 to his wife; £10,000 to his daughter Rose; £1000 each to his daughters Mrs. Blanche Jessie Homfray, Mrs. Mabel Millicent Clay, and Mrs. Constance Diana Reynolds; and the residue to his son Charles Crofts Williams.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Solomon Andrews, Newport Road, Cardiff . . . £184,874
Mr. John Thomas Harris, Stone, Stafford . . . £86,783
Mr. John George Leach, 16, Hallam Street, Portland Place . . . £70,206
Mr. Richard Hobson, Marfords, Bromborough, Chester . . . £78,248
Canon Garnons Williams, Abercamlais, Brecon . . . £77,003
Mrs. Mary Jane Grant Smith, 45, Clarendon Road, Southsea . . . £62,700

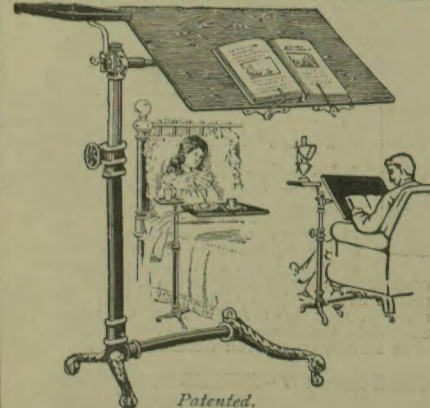
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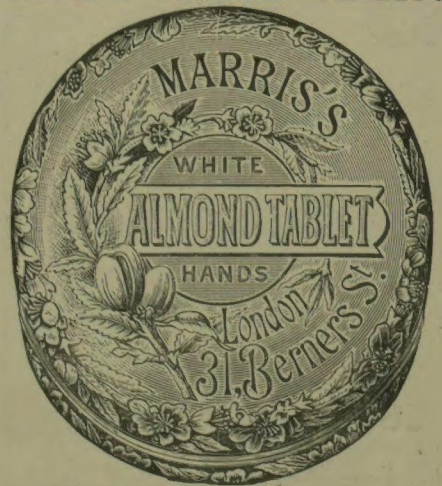
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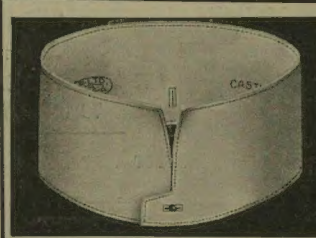
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THE ONLY VALUE OF THE AIR-SHIP: THE COUNTRY SPREAD OUT LIKE A MAP.

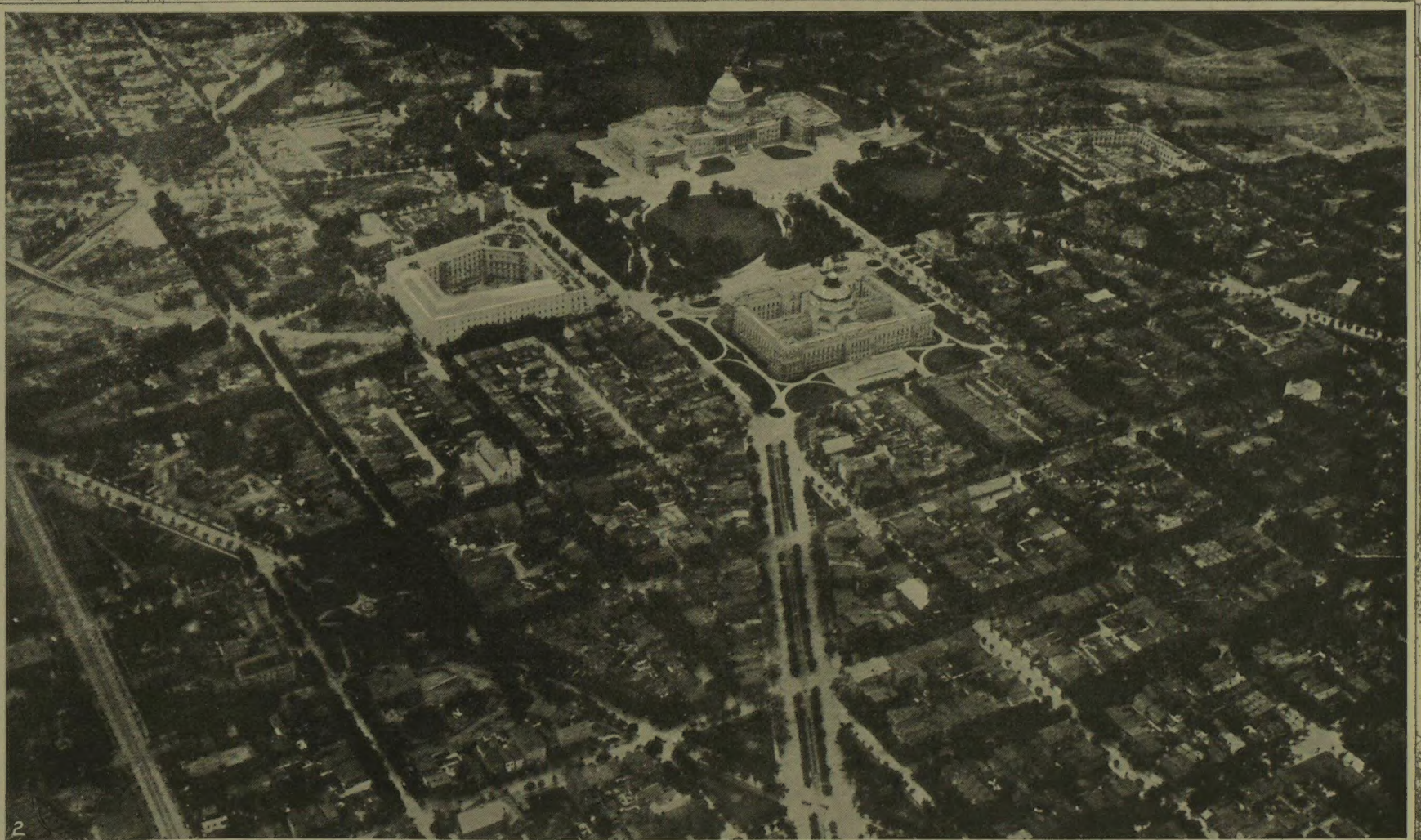
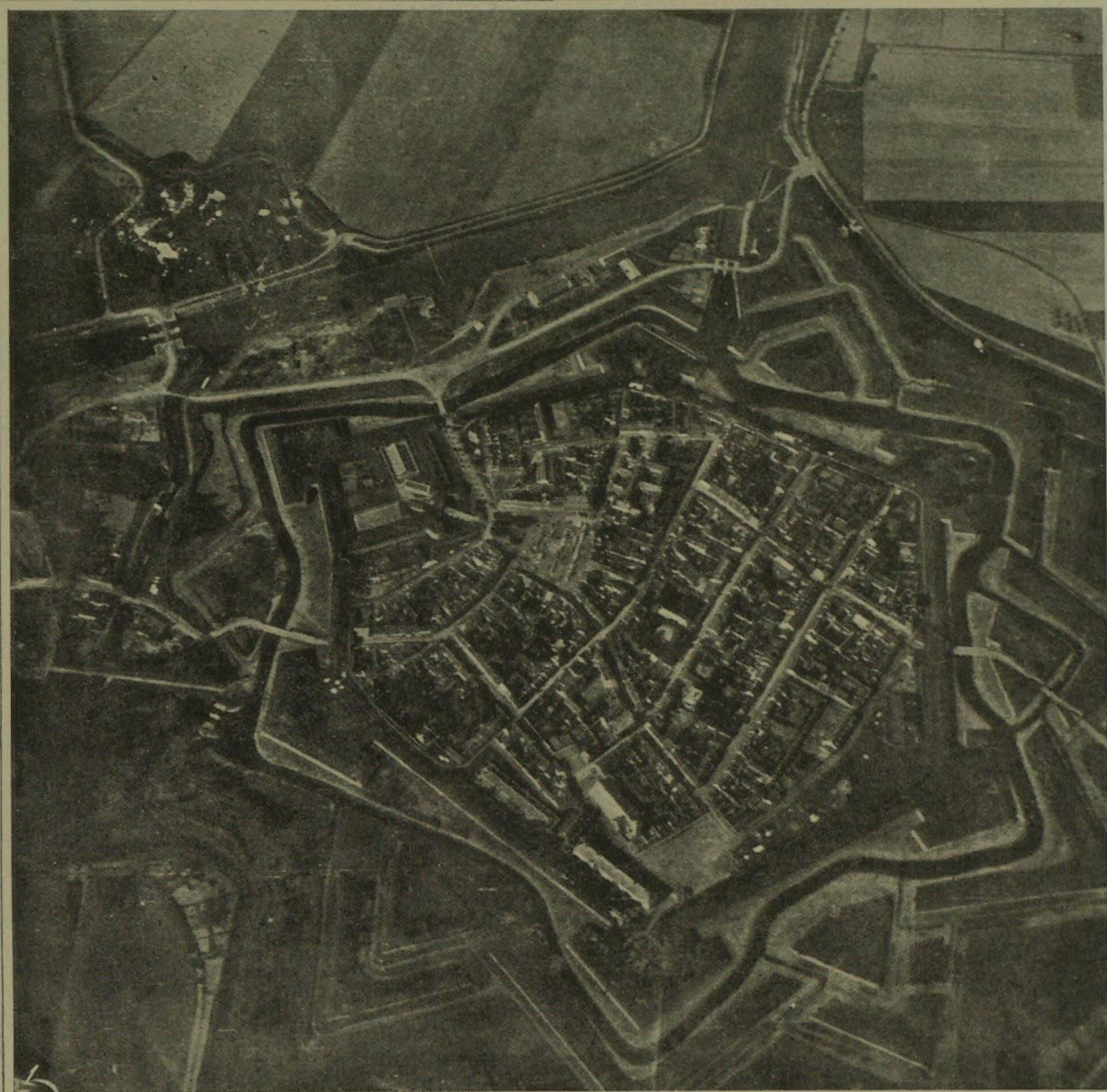
THERE is, perhaps, no immediate prospect of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons bringing to pass Tennyson's prophetic vision, when he—

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew

From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue."

Aerial warfare itself is not yet, though it may be coming later on. But even at the present stage reached by the science of aviation, the steerable balloon and the aeroplane are capable of playing a very important part in war under the old terrestrial conditions. Already the ordinary balloon has proved its value for military purposes, having been used, for instance, so long ago as the Siege of Paris. But far greater importance now attaches to the fleets of the air, not only on account of the steering made possible by the application of motor-power, but also owing to the modern improvements in the sister science of photo-

graphy. Competent experts have prophesied that, in three or four years, aeroplaning will be almost as common a pastime as motoring, though possibly a little more venturesome; and, if that be so, a fleet of aeroplanes, for mapping and reconnoitring purposes, will doubtless form part of the regular equipment of an army in the field. Maps of the old kind will be largely supplanted, if not entirely superseded, by aerial photographs of the country through which the troops have to pass. Such photographs have the advantage over maps in several ways. They show a far more vivid and intelligible picture of the locality; they give much more detail than is possible in a map; and they are absolutely up-to-date, instead of having been made, perhaps, many months before. In short, the aerial photograph, such as those shown in our illustrations, has a great future before it, both in war and for the more peaceful uses of surveying and exploration.

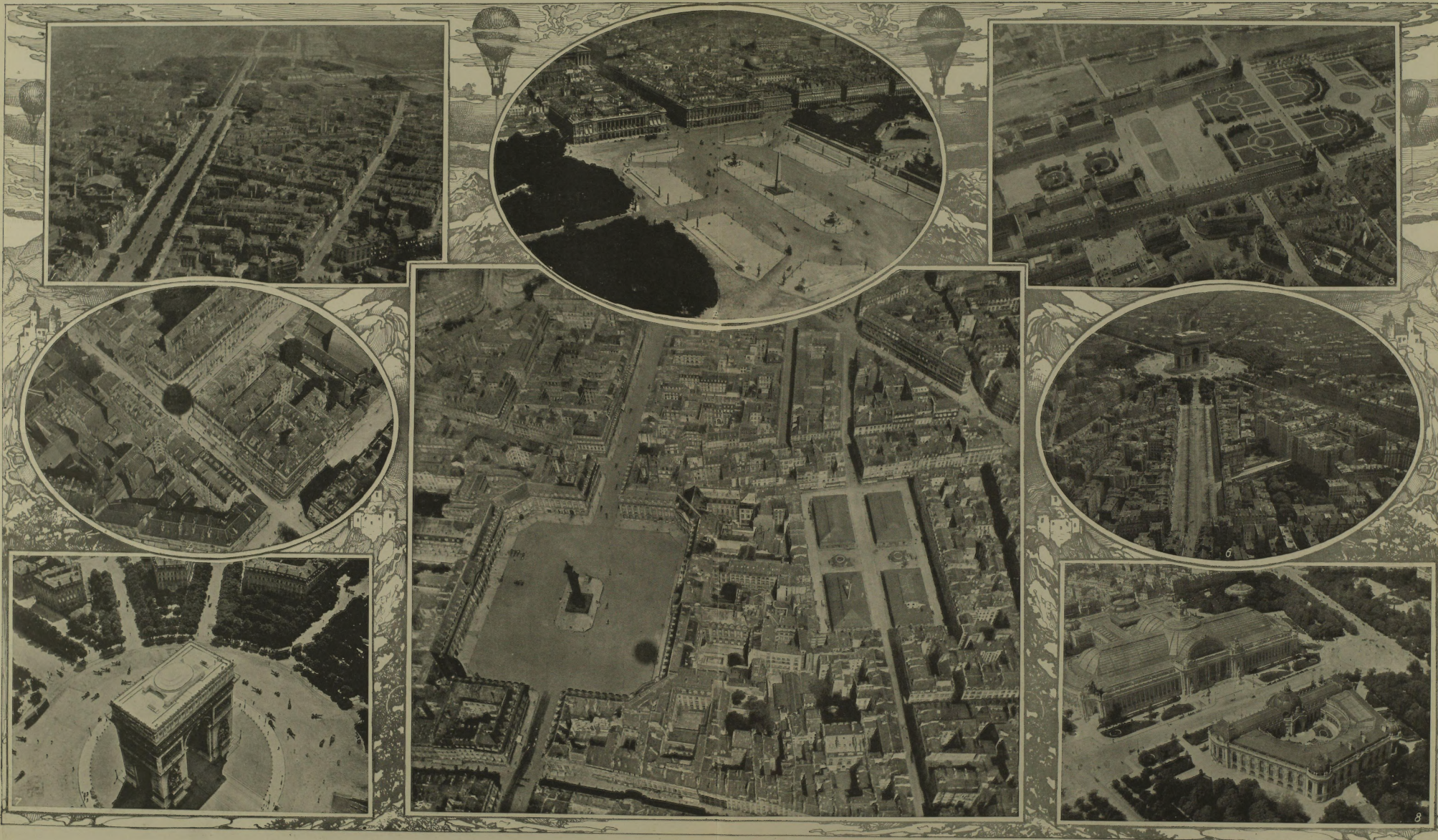


1. THE TOWN OFF WHICH THE SPANISH ARMADA WAS DEFEATED: THE FORTIFICATIONS OF GRAVELINES, FROM A BALLOON.

2. THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES: WASHINGTON, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BALLOON.

THE ONLY VALUE OF THE AIR-SHIP: THE COUNTRY SPREAD OUT LIKE A MAP.

EVERY SECRET PLACE UNVEILED: PARIS SEEN FROM THE SKIES.



1. THE AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, WITH, IN THE DISTANCE, THE TUILERIES.

4. THE TERNES QUARTER, SHOWING THE SHADOW CAST BY THE BALLOON.

7. THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE AND THE PLACE DE L'ÉTOILE.

2. THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, SHOWING THE OLD GARDE-MEUBLE AND THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.

5. THE PLACE VENDÔME, AND THE ST. HONORÉ MARKET.

3. THE LOUVRE, THE PLACE DU CARROUSEL, THE TUILERIES, AND THE SEINE.

6. THE AVENUE CARNOT AND THE PLACE DE L'ÉTOILE.

8. THE GRAND PALAIS, THE PETIT PALAIS, AND THE AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES.

These Illustrations, in particular, give an excellent idea of the kind of photographic map that will be made by aeronauts for the benefit of other aeronauts, especially those who are militant.

Photographs by M. and Mme. L. Lemaire.

EVERY PASS AND TRACK VISIBLE: THE ALPS FROM ABOVE.



HOW NAPOLEON'S CROSSING OF THE ALPS MIGHT HAVE BEEN WATCHED: SUMMITS OF THE ALPS PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BALLOON.

Captain Ed. Spelterini, two of whose remarkable photographs of summits of the Alps are here reproduced, crossed the range from north to south in his balloon "Sirius," going from Interlaken, over the Breithorn, Bietschhorn, and Mischabelhörner, to Italy. On the photographs are written the heights (in metres) of some of the peaks. The precise locality shown in the first photograph may be judged from the position of Lake Lucendro (the light patch), which is to the north of Andermatt, and the Hospice (X). In the second photograph the locality may be marked by the position of the Finsteraarhorn (X).